

MAN (J.T.) — The military error, Prime Minister Sharif and Ibn Shaker, Tuesday issued order to court martial any merchant found violating the regulations set by the Ministry of Supply for basic foodstuffs and other items. The order also called for trial by the military for merchants found to close their shops or to conceal any stock as well as any one who alters the rules and regulations laid down by the Ministry of Supply.

The order was promulgated by the war zone where some merchants sought to increase the prices of commodities by capitalizing on the public's need and by hoarding foodstuffs and other goods, the Jordan News Agency, Amman, said.

The order followed a visit the minister paid to the warehouses of the Ministry of Supply. He was satisfied on the situation by Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub, who also reassured him that the army had enough food supplies such as flour, sugar, rice, powdered milk, meat and chicken as

RUOT (AP) — Army commander Michel Aoun sent a lone fighter roaring over Syrian-occupied west Beirut Tuesday, the first after he reportedly announced air strikes to break a naval blockade of ports under his control.

A police said a British-made Hawker hunter flew low over Beirut's waterfront, from where Syrian howitzer batteries shelled the coastline for the first in four months.

In an eyewitness, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the Hawker warplane "came very low over the sea from north, flew low over the boulevard and then turned west and north again."

A police spokesman said gunships, manning dozens of multi-manned anti-aircraft launchers, did not fire at the jet fighter, which flew at 250 metres.

It seems their radars did not detect the Hawker hunter because it flew very low," said the spokesman.

A police source with Aoun's air force, speaking on condition of anonymity, described the overflight as a "demonstration exercise." He refused to elaborate.

The overflight was the first overflight over Beirut by one of Aoun's fighters.

well as animal fodder to last for six months from now and that more foodstuff shipments on their way.

The prime minister emphasised the governments keen interest in safeguarding the consumers from price manipulations and artificial shortages, Petra said.

The prime minister requested the minister of supply and all ministry officials to follow up very carefully on issues related to food supplies and to ensure availability of sufficient stocks to the public.

Petra also reported Tuesday that security forces have arrested 54 people from various governorates in the Kingdom for involvement in hiding or raising the prices of some foodstuffs. Following the arrests, carried out at the orders of the military governor and in coordination with the Ministry of Supply, some markets were filled anew with foodstuffs and the buying spree dropped as people were convinced that the crisis was intentional, Petra said. The prices of other commodities, like cement and iron, dropped as well, it added.

three operational Hawker hunters since the confrontation with the Syrians and their militia allies erupted March 8.

Aides to Aoun said Monday the 54-year-old general was planning air strikes against six Syrian gunboats blockading the 45-kilometre coastline of the rightist enclave north of Beirut.

In addition to the Hawker hunters, Aoun has eight French-designed Gazelle helicopter gunships.

The aides declined to comment when asked how the warplanes could confront the Syrian air force's superior Soviet-made jet fighters.

The Syrian gunboats this week intercepted at least three cargo ships and a fuel tanker headed for the Aoun enclave.

A 10-metre Lebanese motor yacht, the Sea Tiger, with six men on board was released from a Syrian naval base at Tartus north of Lebanon and sailed to Larnaca, Cyprus, Tuesday.

The harbormaster at Larnaca said the six, all Lebanese, were fine.

The boat was intercepted by Syrian gunboats Sunday as it sailed out before dawn from Kaslik harbour north of Beirut.

**HARTOUM (Agencies)** — Thousands of Sudanese demonstrated support for the country's new military ruler Tuesday, cheering loudly as he vowed no return to the multi-party political system he withdrew last month.

Just before addressing the crowd, junta chairman Lieutenant-General Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir set up four all-military tribunals to try officials or politicians of the old order charged with corruption or mismanagement.

Heading a 15-member junta, Bashir, 45, toppled Prime Minister Ismael al Mahdi's civilian government in an apparently bloodless coup June 30.

He immediately dissolved parliament, disbanded political parties and unions and declared a nationwide state of emergency. Soldiers rested Mahdi, about 40 top officials of his government and leaders of all parties.

With temperatures well into the 100s Fahrenheit, Tuesday's on-junta demonstration brought a crowd witnesses estimated at 1,000-30,000, mostly workers, to Al-Hurriya Square outside the Sudan presidential palace.

"Exterminate, exterminate government by masters," the crowd chanted, a reference to the multi-party system under which Mahdi ruled since 1986.

"Yes, yes, government by masters will be exterminated," Bashir responded in his 15-minute speech.

"One army, one country," the crowd shouted. "We shall protect a revolution by hard work."

Cheers and applause interrupted Bashir's speech frequently. The crowd burned an effigy marked "sectarianism," the shape of bearded men wearing a galabia of the kind used by followers of Mahdi's Ansar sect. Ansar and Khatmiya are the principal Muslim sects in Sudan.

Khatmiya leader Mohammed Osman Al Mirghany, patron of the democratic Unionist Party (DUP), is among those under arrest. The DUP and Mahdi's Umma party were the main partners in the coalition cabinet ousted by the coup.

The demonstration was sanctioned by Bashir's ruling council in view of the emergency decree that bans all unauthorised public gatherings. The official Radio Omdurman repeatedly interrupted its programmes Monday and Tuesday morning to drum up support for the demonstration.

But unlike common practice of previous governments, the junta did not provide transport or other facilities for the demonstrators. Also, the day was not declared an official holiday, as it would have been in pre-coup days, and people in the capital went about their business.



**Jordan condemns terrorist attacks against pilgrims**

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Tuesday strongly denounced Monday's bomb explosions in the Holy City of Mecca during the annual Haj

Saudi Arabia's King Fahd, sending messages of support from Arab leaders, vowed that his government would show no mercy to saboteurs who tried to disrupt the pilgrimage to Islam's holiest shrine.

Two of the injured were in critical condition after the explosions, said an Interior Ministry security official quoted by the Saudi Press Agency.

pilgrimage and blamed the act on "those parties who hold hatred against Islam."

A statement issued by Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker said: "Jordan strongly denounces these terrorist acts and the repeated suspicious attempts of violence and terrorism against the pilgrims."

"While denouncing these criminal actions," Sharif Zaid said, "we convey our heartfelt condolences to the families of the bereaved and the Saudi government."

Ahmad Hibayel, secretary-general of the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, said no Jordanian pilgrims were hurt in the bombings.

Security sources in Riyadh told the AP that the injured, mainly pilgrims, included Pakistanis, Indians, Egyptians and two Saudis.

The identity of the dead person was not released, and the sources said some of the wounded had not been identified.

A number of suspects were rounded up and were being interrogated, said the sources.

Inspection of the explosive material involved in the blasts showed they were of "the type that makes a loud bang, has quick impact, but causes little damage," said one of the sources.

Diplomatic sources said investigators believed the explosives were crude, timed devices. If they had been more sophisticated they probably would have injured more people, the diplomats said.

The blasts occurred at 10 p.m. (1900 GMT). Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims were awake, praying and walking around the Kaaba, Islam's holiest shrine housed within the Grand Mosque. Some were headed to the plain of Mina, 20 kilometres away in accordance with the rituals.

The explosions, according to the statement, occurred on the main road leading to the Grand Mosque and on a flyover in the vicinity of the mosque.

"This criminal perpetration at a sacred spot is regrettable," the agency quoted the security official as saying. "An investigation is under way and details will be released as soon as available."

Iran's main opposition group, the Iraq-based Mujahdeen-e-Khalq, blamed the explosions on Iran and the fanatical followers of the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who died June 3.

In a statement telexed to the AP in Nicosia from their Baghdad headquarters, the Mujahdeen said: "Responsibility for this crime lies with Khomeini's terrorist regime, which has not changed in any way after Khomeini's death."

Among Arab leaders sending messages after Monday's explosions, Kuwaiti Emir Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah and Presi-

dent Hosni Mubarak of Egypt both telephoned King Fahd.

"Egypt will stand by the kingdom in face of any attack from any group harbouring hatred to Islam," Saudi Television, monitored in Cyprus, quoted Mubarak as saying.

Riyadh Television quoted King Fahd as saying "Saudi Arabia will not be lenient towards any one seeking to cause discord or sabotage" — punishable by beheading — in Saudi Arabia.

Bahrain's foreign ministry described the bombings as a "criminal act" and demanded the maximum punishment for the perpetrators.

The statement said Bahrain considered the explosions "a sinful aggression against the sanctities of the holy sites and the pilgrims... a criminal deed that is contrary to all the Islamic and humanitarian norms."

It added: "It also behoves the international community, especially the Islamic countries, to condemn the crime."

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**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM**  
(Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir may call for a new cabinet vote on his proposal for Palestinian elections in an effort to save his coalition government from collapse, his

Spokesman said Tuesday.

Spokesman Yossi Ahimier confirmed newspaper reports that Shamir was considering such a vote to head off a threatened resignation by the centre-left Labour Party, partner in Shamir's unity government with Shimon Peres' right-wing Likud bloc.

"You could say that the prime minister's office should be interested in holding such a vote," said Ahimier. "But it is up to the prime minister to decide if and when he wants to vote on any proposal."

The vote could be called within the next three weeks, before Labour's central committee meets to make a final decision on a recommendation to quit the government adopted Monday by the party's 120-member leadership bureau (see page 2).

Israel accused its closest ally, the United States, of giving Palestinians "a licence to kill" by not condemning as "terrorism" a Palestinian bus attack that killed 14 people.

Israel's accusation was made at a foreign ministry news conference arranged to assail Washington for not condemning as the bus attack as "terrorism."

"If the United States does not call it terrorism, in fact it gives a licence to kill to every Palestinian individual or organisation," foreign ministry spokesman Alon Liel

said.

In Tunis, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) accused the United States of responsibility for Israeli civilian attacks on Palestinians by its failure to condemn them.

A commentary by the official PLO news agency Wafa said the Israeli government had secretly given the settlers a free hand to back up army efforts to end the Palestinian uprising.

"This is another chapter in the book of terrorism by which the Israeli authorities try to escape responsibility for this Palestinian blood," Wafa said.

"Although we consider the responsibility of the Israeli authorities a foregone conclusion, we must bear in mind that the party most to blame is the United States which has no lifeline in its finger, as though the blood of our people was water and not the kind of blood which could stir a conscience," it added.

In the occupied Gaza Strip, meanwhile two assailants shot and killed a 28-year-old Palestinian without warning on a downtown street in Gaza City.

The victim, Faraj Mohammad Hassan, a car painter and father of five, was shot at least eight times in the chest and face, witnesses reported.

In the West Bank, leaders of the 20-month Palestinian uprising called a general strike in the adjacent towns of Ramallah and Al Bireh to protest killing of three Palestinian youths by Israeli forces a day earlier.

Slogans painted on walls in the two towns north of Jerusalem

declared "killing our people will not stop the infitada."

The deaths in Ramallah and two nearby villages would bring to 558 the number of Palestinians killed in the uprising.

If Shamir calls on a cabinet vote on the issue of his election proposal, he would urge rejection of amendments to the election proposal similar to hard-line conditions that he accepted as Likud policy to squelch a revolt in his right-wing party, the daily Haaretz reported.

The cabinet, which first approved the plan 20-6 in May, would likely defeat the amendments, Israeli papers said.

Shamir's original proposal calls for Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to elect representatives to negotiate with Israel on a period of autonomy for the occupied territories. The final status of the territories would be decided in later negotiations.

The proposal is vaguely worded, intentionally leaving controversial issues for later consideration in an effort to win Palestinian approval. But Likud rebels, led by Industry Minister Ariel Sharon, wanted tough conditions added to the proposal.

Shamir agreed to a Likud central committee vote accepting the conditions July 5, but insisted these did not affect the formal proposal.

Among the conditions were that no election could be held before the end of the Palestinian uprising and that Arabs in East Jerusalem be barred from voting.

**By Rania Atalla**  
**Jordan Times Staff Reporter**

**AMMAN** — In an effort to help Jordan through its present difficult economic situation, Jordanian expatriates Tuesday pledged to pay the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) an annual \$50 as "country honour tax" and to transfer a minimum of \$100 to their accounts in the Kingdom on a monthly basis. They also decided to establish Jordan's first private university, with a capital of JD 10 million, to be found mainly by Jordanian expatriates and Gulf Arabs.

Resolutions issued at the end of the fifth annual Jordanian expatriates conference suggested that Jordanian expatriates, whose children attend Jordanian universities or community colleges, should pay their fees in hard currency and transfer a minimum of \$100 for each of their children's residence fees on a monthly basis.

Another conference resolution urged the CBJ to issue foreign currency bonds and suggested that each expatriate buy one \$500 bond to help encourage the flow of foreign currency into the Kingdom. The proposal did not specify the interest or maturity on the government bonds.

"This is the minimum that a Jordanian can contribute to his country, to its growth and to help it overcome the difficult economic period it is now undergoing," said Azmi Al Mubtaseb, head of the Labour Ministry's expatriates department. He told reporters the conference's recommenda-

tions awaited approval by the cabinet and endorsement by His Majesty King Hussein.

The conference, which brought together more than 800 expatriates from 29 countries, came at a particularly critical time for Jordan's economy. Expatriate remittances, for long a major source of foreign currency that helped bridge the Kingdom's balance of payments deficit, fell from more than \$1.2 billion in 1984 to less than \$800 million last year, according to reports.

The conference focused on ways of increasing those remittances which, in the estimate of Labour Minister Jamal Al Bdour, should reach \$857 million by the end of the year.

The four-day conference, which represented Jordan's estimated 320,000 migrant workers, called on Jordanian nationals working abroad to increase their investment in various productive economic sectors, including export and agriculture industries in the Kingdom.

Other conference resolutions included the establishment of a higher committee representing Jordanian expatriates in their country of work to crystallise suggestions that would be submitted to the Ministry of Labour two months prior to the convening of the next conference.

Conference participants stressed the necessity to abide by standard and measurements of Jordanian industries, especially those that are export-oriented.

The conference also called on the CBJ to present the government with a new legislative pro-

ject that would regulate relations between citizens and expatriates, taking into consideration suggestions made by expatriates.

The expatriates called on concerned authorities to give added importance to agricultural and touristic activities and to draft policies and regulations that would guarantee support for these two sectors, and to make available all information pertaining to these two sectors.

The conference also called for the establishment of an office, to include government officials, that would look into applications for issuing and renewal of passports for Jordanians working abroad.

The conference also called for drawing a strategy that would make use of Jordanian expertise at the highest level in order to facilitate the transfer of science and technology into the Kingdom, and put them to use in economic projects that would further the development of the Kingdom.

Participants stressed the need to expedite the process of establishing the private university and called on all expatriates to acquire shares in the university which is expected to educate no less than 8,000 students. So far, approximately JD 5.5 million have been paid by the university's founders, according to Saif Al Romahi, director of diplomatic training at the United Arab Emirate's Foreign Ministry and an investor in the university. The remaining JD 4.5 million are expected to be floated in the market

(Continued on page 4)

**PEKING (AP)** — The government is investigating ousted Communist Party chief Zhao Ziyang for allegedly supporting pro-democracy protests, and a spokesman Tuesday left open the possibility he could be put on trial.

At the first news conference by high-ranking government officials since the army crushed the protests June 3-4, Yuan Mu said "at this stage" Zhao was accused "only of mistakes that the party can deal with internally."

"However, the problem is still under investigation," Yuan said. "How the problem will finally be dealt with will be decided according to the findings of the investigation."

Meanwhile, two reporters — one American and one Taiwanese — left China Tuesday after being ordered out, and authorities gave a second Taiwanese reporter 48 hours to leave. All three were accused of violating martial law restrictions on reporting.

The new party chief, Jiang Zemin, met with a group of Hong Kong leaders Tuesday afternoon but both sides kept quiet about the discussions. A spokesman for one of the groups said he would not comment until he returned to Hong Kong.

Jiang was expected to try to reassure Hong Kong residents frightened by the mainland crackdown, but China would preserve the option that it would preserve its capitalist system for 50 years after Britain returns the colony in 1997. However, China also has warned Hong Kong against continuing its support for fugitive protesters.

The party central committee ousted Zhao June 24 from the post he held for more than two years, accusing him of supporting the student-led protests for a freer society.

# Bush in Hungary after urging

BUDAPEST (Agencies) — U.S. President George Bush arrived in Budapest Tuesday for the first visit by an American leader, showing his support for Hungary's democratic reforms and moves to shake off its Stalinist past.

Bush arrived for his 40-hour visit from Poland, where he was greeted by huge crowds as he met Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and urged Poles to work together towards democratic freedom.

People packed Solidarity Square in central Gdansk to hear Bush and Walesa speak at a monument to shipyard workers shot down by troops in 1970.

"I have lived here for 20 years but I have never seen crowds like this before in Gdansk," Walesa said. "We have shown the United States how much we love their president."

As Bush's motorcade rolled into the square outside the Lenin shipyard dominated by a towering monument in the form of three crosses, the crowd sang "Sto Lat" (may he live 100 years), a traditional Polish greeting.

Clearly moved in the emotional high point of his visit to Poland, Bush told the crowd in his speech:

"To those who think that dreams can forever be repressed, I say let them look at Poland. For here in Poland — the dream is alive."

Bush earlier met Walesa, who wants more American economic help to ensure survival of Poland's political reforms which have brought the once-banned union close to government power.

"It requires patience and determination," Bush told an estimated 25,000 people massed at the gates of the Lenin shipyard where the Solidarity movement began. "But the Polish people are no strangers to hard work, and have taught the world about determination."

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The warmth of the reception for the president surpassed the politely enthusiastic greeting he received Monday in Warsaw where Bush unveiled a modest

six-point U.S. economic aid programme. "For those who say that freedom can be forever be denied, I say let them look at Poland," the president said in the emotional climax of a two-day visit.

"Poland is not alone. America stands with you," he said, renewing his pledge to provide assistance for Poland's economic reform.

Prolonged applause greeted Bush when he called Walesa — the shipyard electrician who won the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize for his role in creating Solidarity — "one of the heroes of our times."

Solidarity was born in Gdansk on a wave of strikes in 1980. It was repressed under martial law

in 1981 and banned for seven years before returning to legality in April this year to win a crushing election victory over the communists last month.

The Gdansk rally was a dramatic highlight of Bush's 41-hour visit to Poland — the first leg of a 10-day tour also taking him to France and the Netherlands.

Walesa told Bush at a private lunch at his Gdansk home earlier Tuesday that Poland needed \$10 billion over the next three years in debt relief, credits and loans from Western countries and international financial institutions.

The aid package Bush announced involved just \$115 million in U.S. credits and a rescheduling of \$5 billion debt

due in 1989.

With high inflation, food shortages, falling production and a crippling \$39-billion foreign debt, Poland was a "powder keg" that could ignite, Walesa said, expressing fear for the future of its democracy programme.

"We are looking forward to cooperation which may be worth \$10 billion," Walesa told reporters after lunch with Bush. "This could fix a lot here and solve most of our problems."

Solidarity sources say the opposition movement is ready to form a government shortly if Poland gets enough financial help from the West and political approval from the Soviet Union.



# Kabul declares truce amid rocket attacks

KABUL (Agencies) — Rebels fired a salvo of rockets into the capital early Tuesday, killing at least four people just hours after the government announced a unilateral ceasefire for a religious holiday.

The government said at least six rockets slammed into Kabul after President Najibullah announced the ceasefire for 'Eid Al Azha, which starts Thursday.

The shelling was followed by at least three marches in which hundreds of people called for military action against Pakistan to stop the attacks. The rallies were sponsored by the governing People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA).

"There is a growing resentment and anger among the Afghan people against Pakistan which is directly involved in the war against us," said Afghan Foreign Ministry spokesman Mohammad Nabi Amari.

"The people of Afghanistan want the government to take serious measures against Pakistan to stop the shelling," Amari told reporters.

He did not specify what measures would be taken. But diplomatic sources said the government was building up public opinion for a possible strike on rebel bases inside Pakistan.

The sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the government has asked the Soviet Union to supply MIG-29 fighter bombers.

Najibullah's spokesman, Sarwar Yousaf, told reporters that government troops would lay down their weapons from midnight (2130 GMT) Tuesday until midnight (2130 GMT) Saturday to observe the Islamic holiday.

On Monday, at least 55 rockets slammed into the city of 2.25 million people, killing 18 civilians and two soldiers and wounding 51 others, the government said.

But hospital sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said at least 165 people, including 22 children, were hurt in the attack, which also destroyed a munitions depot near Kabul airport.

Najibullah's government has frequently accused Pakistan of direct involvement in the attacks, a charge that the government in Islamabad denies. The government has warned it may shell Pakistan.

## Charges

Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have alleged that the guerrillas, along with Pakistani military advisers, are planning an offensive on Kabul.

Afghan Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil said in a letter to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Peres de Cuellar that "materialisation of this aggressive plan will oblige us to take decisive and serious measures."

At the United Nations, Wakil said a mid-July rebel offensive would target various provinces in addition to Kabul.

"The responsibility for its grave consequences, death, bloodshed and devastation should be borne by Pakistani militarists and the overseas planners and promoters of these dangerous adventurist designs," Wakil charged.

He was making a clear reference to the United States.

He requested the attention of the U.N. Security Council "to prevent and foil these adventurist schemes, which seriously threaten peace and security in Afghanistan."

Afghanistan.

U.N.-negotiated accords led in February to the end of a nine-year Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. The city of Jalalabad, between Kabul and the Pakistan border, has come under repeated attack since the Soviet pullout.

"Facing onslaught and aggression from abroad, we have to make all necessary preparations to repulse these interventionist assaults to defend the independence... of our country," Wakil said.

A Soviet statement to the U.N. chief also charged Pakistan with planning a new offensive and complained of intensified missile attacks against Kabul, missing one that exploded near the Soviet embassy July 2.

"As for the hostile acts against Soviet citizens and the Soviet embassy," the letter said, "we must again warn in all seriousness that they will not go unpunished."

It criticised recent pledges by Peter Tomsen, U.S. representative to the "provisional Afghan government," of full U.S. support to the rebel-declared government seeking to establish itself in Afghanistan.

Tomsen's presence in Islamabad during preparations for an offensive "puts us on guard," the Soviet statement said.

It pledged continued Soviet arms supplies to Kabul to "defend independence, rebuff military hit-and-run attacks and satisfy the overriding need of its people — the achievement of peace."

## U.S. arms supply

In Islamabad, an Afghan rebels leader said Monday the United States had promised fresh arms shipments will reach the guerrillas.

las shortly, after a lull of several months.

Mohammad Nabi Mohammad, defence minister of the rebels' provisional government, said he had received the pledge during talks with Tomsen and other U.S. officials over the past few weeks.

Diplomatic sources said big shipments were expected to arrive within the next couple of months. Overall supplies for 1989 would probably be as great as the previous year, when Soviet forces were still in Afghanistan they said.

The Mujahedeen have complained with increasing bitterness in recent weeks that they are being starved of weapons and that this had severely hampered their fighting ability.

Last week Najibullah's troops won an important victory, capturing the military base at Samarkhel, 20 kilometres east of Jalalabad.

Mohammad, whose remarks were reported by the rebel government's Afghan News Agency, said one of the U.S. officials had told him the arms supplies were not stopped, but temporarily suspended.

"He assured me that the arms supply to the Mujahedeen will be restored very soon," he said.

Tomsen told a news conference earlier that there had been a "down-swing" in supplies in the past few months.

The change from purely guerrilla warfare to conventional operations like the siege of Jalalabad meant the rebels needed far more weapons than in the past, he said.

Diplomatic sources said the change of administration in the United States had led to bureaucratic delays. Some guerrillas had also been hoarding their weapons.



Israeli policemen hold an Israeli extremist seeking "revenge" against Palestinians for the June 6 bus incident in which 14 people were killed.

The bus incident is seen to have boosted the hand of the hardline Likud bloc.

# Labour, Likud more interested in continued marriage than divorce

By Paul Taylor  
Reuters

TEL AVIV — Israel's political crisis, provoked by the decision of the Labour Party leadership Monday to recommend breaking up the national unity government, may be more apparent than real.

Labour leaders voted to urge their central committee to withdraw from the government "in the present circumstances," saying Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud Party had torpedoed an Israeli initiative by attaching stringent conditions.

"We will not be a fig leaf for Likud, we will not be a fig leaf for a tragedy," Labour leader and Vice-Premier Shimon Peres declared.

But political analysts believe the threat of separation may be less dramatic than it seems.

Labour left at least three weeks until its 1,200-member committee meets to allow for negotiations with Shamir.

A high-level U.S. delegation is

due here next week to examine how to pursue Israel's proposals for Palestinian elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip following the Likud resolution.

The team led by Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger may end up mediating in Israel's domestic crisis.

Shamir has already said his party's vote to make elections conditional on an end to the Palestinian uprising, the exclusion of Palestinians in Arab Jerusalem, and the ruling out of any creation of a Palestinian state, did not change the government plan.

"We say and reiterate that the peace initiative of the government prevails and this is the only binding decision that obliges the cabinet," the right-wing premier said in a statement Monday.

Like an unhappy couple contentedly on the verge of separation, Labour and Likud have staggered from crisis to crisis in uneasy partnership for nearly five years, with neither able to achieve outright supremacy at the

polls. Political analysts said the tempestuous marriage is likely to continue a while longer, since neither side has an interest in divorce.

Labour Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, co-author of the elections plan, urged his party to delay a decision and raised counter-proposals which could form the basis of negotiations with Shamir.

With Israel's public mood swinging further to the right in reaction to the 19-month-old Palestinian uprising, Labour would risk disaster if Likud insisted on a fresh general election, less than a year after last November's indecisive poll.

Last week's attack by a Palestinian on an Israeli bus, in which 14 Jews died, has reinforced the angry rightist mood. Peres was attacked and shouted down by enraged mourners at the funeral of one of the victims.

Shamir, on the other hand, would much rather govern Israel from the centre, in alliance with

Labour, than tackle the Jewish state's "security," diplomatic and economic problems in a narrow alliance with the far right and religious zealots.

His powerful Likud rival, Ariel Sharon, might demand the defence ministry in such a cabinet.

A rightist government, devoted to more Jewish settlement in the occupied territories and harsher measures against the Palestinians, would be certain to clash with the United States and American Jews, the backbone of Israel's support.

Labour sources said Peres might have difficulty restraining the younger generation in his party who would rather go into opposition than sit impotently alongside Likud in government.

But they said both Peres and Rabin would probably seek a compromise with Shamir enabling the government to pursue the elections initiative, at least for the moment, rather than break up the government.

# Ahmad Khomeini backs Rafsanjani

NICOSIA (AP) — The son of the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has endorsed his political rival, Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, in the July 28 presidential elections, the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported.

Ahmad Khomeini's surprise move on Monday was seen as an effort to avoid a head-on confrontation between Tehran's radicals and Rafsanjani's so-called pragmatists during the poll.

IRNA quoted Ahmad, 43, as describing Rafsanjani as "a pioneer in defending Islam... one of the late leader's honest and loyal aides."

Tehran's media speak of Rafsanjani's election as a forgone conclusion.

His only rival in the presidential poll is Abbas Shabani, a former agriculture minister and member of the Freedom Movement opposition group.

The 12-member Council of Guardians, a constitutional watchdog body, rejected 79 other Iranians who applied to run in the presidential elections held in the aftermath of Ayatollah Khomeini's death June 3.

Iranian dissidents charge that Rafsanjani engineered Shabani's candidacy as a no-hope rival as a cosmetic exercise.

The lack of a serious challenge by a political heavyweight underlined analysts' belief that neither faction in Tehran is yet prepared for a collision. But many believe that a confrontation will come.

Incumbent President Ayatollah Ali Khamenei's second four-year term expires Oct. 5. Khamenei, who has succeeded Khomeini as Iran's religious leader, cannot run for a third term.

Rafsanjani is likely to have

more executive power than Khomeini had for most of his presidency.

Iranians are expected to approve proposed constitutional reforms, enhancing the powers of the presidency at the expense of the Prime Ministry, in a referendum to be held at the same time as the presidential poll.

The politically ambitious Ahmad is backed by a radical camp led by Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi.

The revolutionary radicals are at odds with Rafsanjani's pragmatic faction, and its policies of a more laissez faire economy and mending ties with the West.

Khomeini had kept the two factions in check, letting neither gain the upper hand. But the conflict intensified with his death.

Ahmad has never held any official post. But he was influential while his father was alive because he controlled access to him and formed alliances with key figures in the hierarchy.

He had presidential aspirations, but his sister, Mrs. Zahra Mostafavi, said the elder Khomeini refused to let him run for political office.

He may have been placated by a letter from Rafsanjani and 204 other parliamentarians last month asking him to run for the house in Rafsanjani's Tehran district, which the speaker will have to vacate.

Tehran newspapers said that was part of a campaign to get Ahmad elected as speaker to replace Rafsanjani, apparently to placate him and head off an open confrontation.

Ahmad replied that he needed time to consider the offer because he was too emotionally drained by his father's death.

## Women killed in crush

Women mourning the death of Khomeini have been crushed to death or injured at his house during weekly meetings which have now been cancelled, Tehran Radio said Monday.

The radio gave no details of the deaths but quoted a statement by Khomeini's office saying they occurred within the past few days.

Almost each day since Khomeini's death June 3, thousands of chest-beating mourners have thronged Khomeini's house and the meeting hall where he held audiences in Jamaran in north Tehran.

The statement, monitored in Nicosia, said the Thursday meet-

ings at Jamaran, reserved for women, were now cancelled.

At least eight mourners were crushed to death in the first days of public grief for Khomeini leading up to his burial at a tempestuous funeral June 6.

Iran will mark the end of the traditional 40-day mourning period Thursday with a memorial ceremony at Khomeini's grave next to Tehran's main Behesht-e Zahra cemetery, now a shrine to his memory.

Tehran Radio said the cabinet declared Thursday a holiday and a committee was ordered to arrange accommodation in hundreds of Tehran schools for mourners expected to stream into the city from the provinces.

# British Aerospace seeking aircraft deal with Iraq

LONDON (AP) — British Aerospace PLC said Monday it was negotiating to sell Hawk jet trainer aircraft to Iraq in competition with a French-German consortium.

The British government, which banned arms sales to Iran and Iraq during their eight-year war, would not say whether it will permit the sale. A Foreign Office official, requesting anonymity, declined to comment.

British Aerospace spokesman Alan Piper said the company had been trying to sell Hawks when the war broke out in 1981.

"The talks restarted a few months ago," Piper told the Associated Press. "We're in competition with the French-German Alpha jet so it's not a foregone

conclusion that we'll win the contract."

Piper added that British Aerospace, a commercial company, has told the government about the negotiations, but has had no ruling.

"When we talk to a foreign government on defence sales we have to inform the government when we do it and seek guidance," he said.

The Alpha is made by Dassault of France and MBB of West Germany.

British Aerospace said the number of aircraft involved in the deal has not been finalised.

The sale would be the first approved by the British government to Iran or Iraq since the war ended last year.

# PLO sees glimmer of hope in U.S.

TUNIS (Agencies) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Monday it saw a glimmer of hope in signs that Washington was reviewing its Middle East policy.

"Is the reference to seeking an international conference, as mentioned by the State Department yesterday, the beginning of new thinking in the U.S. administration? We hope so," a statement by the 15-man PLO Executive Committee said.

It felt the situation could be changing after the Likud party attached hardline conditions to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's plan for elections in the occupied territories.

A senior State Department official said Saturday that if the Likud move stalemated the peace process, Washington could shift course away from backing elections and lobby instead for an international peace conference.

The conference is the formula favoured by the PLO and most of the world except Israel and the United States.

The PLO statement, which followed an Executive Committee meeting July 7 and 8, said the Likud move, which ruled out a Palestinian state and talks with the PLO, had undermined the U.S. administration's attempts to sell the elections plan.

In its dialogue with the PLO, the United States has been trying to persuade the Palestinians to go along the plan.

It had argued that the advantage of the plan was that it did not define the final outcome of negotiations.

"The question is now directed to the U.S. administration. Are you not convinced that the policy and extremism of the Israeli government cannot form the basis for the peace process in the Middle East?" the PLO statement said.

It accused the United States of denying the human rights of the Palestinians and of defending Israel's treatment of them.

Chagrined by the recent gain of Likud hardliners, three top U.S. State Department officials are travelling to Israel next week to determine the prospects of the election plan.

The mission is designed "to see where the Israeli government stands" after Likud forced Shamir to place strict limits on the election plan, said the source.

Likud forced Shamir to modify his proposal by, among other things, excluding 140,000 Palestinians living in Arab Jerusalem from the balloting.

The U.S. delegation will be led by Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger and will include John Kelly, assistant secretary of state for Middle

Eastern affairs, and Dennis Ross, the department's top policy planner, a diplomatic source said.

Kelly, who was recently confirmed for his post, was expected to travel to the Middle East early next month but his trip was pushed up in view of the developments in Israel, said the source. Ross is travelling to Europe to

meet Secretary of State James Baker who joins President George Bush for his trip to Eastern Europe and the Paris economic summit.

At a news conference in Brunei Friday, Baker described the Likud restrictions as "not helpful" to the election plan's prospects.

# 57 extremists held in Egypt for running terror school

CAIRO (AP) — Dozens of extremist Muslim fundamentalists were arrested Monday for allegedly training young boys in violence and illegally inciting them to use it against the government, a security source said.

The source said police made 57 arrests in dawn swoops to break up the terror school for children as young as seven years old at Zagazig, capital of the Nile Delta province of Sharkiya. The city is 85 kilometres northeast of Cairo.

About 40 boys aged seven to 15 were recruited by extremists who "trained them in the use of violence and incited them with lectures to hate the present system of government," said the source, who refused use of his name.

He gave no specifics on that but said the extremists exploited the boys' summer school holidays, which began last month, for the terror lessons in the courtyard of a religious institute. He refused to identify the institute.

Muslim fundamentalists advocate implementation of Sharia. The government maintains that more than 90 per cent of Egypt's laws already conform to Sharia and that the rest will be brought in line gradually.

Extremists among the fundamentalists also oppose the present secular government system and want it replaced by a theocracy similar to Iran's.

The government systematically cracks down on violence-prone fundamentalists, involving an emergency law in force since Muslim extremists assassinated President Anwar Sadat.

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 773111-19

## PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 ..... Koran  
15:40 ..... Programme review  
15:45 ..... Children's programmes  
17:00 ..... News in French  
17:30 ..... Educational programme  
18:00 ..... News summary in Arabic  
18:05 ..... Cairo News Message  
18:25 ..... Local programme  
19:20 ..... Local programme  
20:00 ..... Programme review  
20:40 ..... News in Arabic  
20:50 ..... Arabic series  
21:40 ..... Local programme  
22:25 ..... Wrestling  
23:10 ..... Varieties programme

## PROGRAMME TWO

18:15 ..... Loft story  
18:40 ..... Des Chiffres Et de Lettres  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... Le W d'Heure Procope  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... "You can't take it with you"  
21:10 ..... Poseidon Files  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:30 ..... The Dark Angel

## PRAYER TIMES

6:40 ..... Fajr  
10:34 ..... (Sunrise) Dhuha  
12:41 ..... Dhuhr  
16:22 ..... 'Asr  
19:49 ..... Maghreb

## CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Sweileh, Tel. 810740  
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785  
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440  
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757  
Terzian Church Tel. 623546  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541  
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 625343  
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331  
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261  
St. Eusebius Church Tel. 771751  
Armenian International Church Tel. 685726  
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 821264

## WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be relatively hot and winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:  
Dr. Mohammad Al Sawwa ..... 720056  
Dr. Yusef Abdul Rabih ..... 740074  
Dr. Mohammad Ibrahim ..... 996294  
Dr. Hisham Kanaan ..... 790977  
First pharmacy ..... 661912  
Furrows pharmacy ..... 785536  
Al Asena pharmacy ..... 637055  
Nadroukh pharmacy ..... 623672  
Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636750  
Yacoub pharmacy ..... 644945  
Shameini pharmacy ..... 637660

## EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department ..... 661111  
Civil Defence Immediate ..... 661111  
Rescue ..... 603441  
Civil Defence Emergency ..... 199  
Rescue Police ..... 192, 621111, 637777  
Fire Brigade ..... 891228  
Blood Bank ..... 775121  
Highway Police ..... 843402  
Traffic Police ..... 893990  
Public Security Department ..... 603021  
Hotel Complaints ..... 605800  
Price Complaints ..... 661176  
Water and Sewerage ..... 897467  
Complaints ..... 897467  
Amman Municipality ..... 787111  
Telephone Information ..... 893990  
(directory assistance) ..... 121  
Overseas Calls ..... 010230  
Central Amman Telephone ..... 623101  
Repairs ..... 661101  
Abdali Telephone Repairs ..... 773111  
Jordan Television ..... 774111  
Water Authority ..... 680100  
Jordan Electricity Authority ..... 815615  
Electric Power ..... 636381  
Company ..... 633300  
RJ Flight Information ..... 633300  
Queen Alia Int. Airport ..... 633300

## HOSPITALS

AMMAN:  
Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813/32  
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn ..... 644281/6  
Akhil Maternity, J. Amn ..... 643412  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 642563  
Mahas, J. Amman ..... 636140  
Palestine, Shmeizani ..... 664171/4  
Shmeizani Hospital ..... 669131  
University Hospital ..... 845845  
Al-Mustashir Hospital ..... 66727/9  
The Islamic, Abdali ..... 666127/37  
Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 666164/6  
Itunian, Al-Muhajreen ..... 771013  
Al-Basir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 77511/26  
Army, Marka ..... 89161/15  
Queen Alia Hospital ..... 602405/0  
Amal Hospital ..... 674155  
ZARQA:  
Zarqa Govt. Hospital ..... (09)983323  
Zarqa National Hospital ..... (09)993071  
Im Sim Hospital ..... (09)983732  
IRBID:  
Princess Basma Hospital ..... (02)275555  
Greek Catholic Hospital ..... (02)372275  
Jbn Al-Nadim Hospital ..... (02)67100  
AQABA:  
Princess Haya Hospital ..... (03)314111

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal

## ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

06:20 ..... Doha (add.) (RJ)  
06:30 ..... Cairo (add.) (RJ)  
06:35 ..... Baghdad (LN)  
06:40 ..... Baghdad (LN)  
06:45 ..... Sana'a, Jeddah (TV)  
06:50 ..... Cairo (add.) (RJ)  
06:55 ..... Jeddah (SV)  
07:00 ..... Frankfurt (LF)  
07:05 ..... Tripoli (PK)  
07:10 ..... Paris, Damascus (AF)  
07:15 ..... Tunis (TV)  
07:20 ..... Doha (add.) (RJ)  
07:25 ..... Doha (add.) (RJ)  
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10:45 ..... Doha



## Jordan, Syria seek to enhance cooperation

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and his Syrian counterpart Mahmoud Al Zu'bi have signed minutes of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee meetings, which concluded here Monday.

The minutes provided for holding the sub-committee meetings under the chairmanship of the minister concerned in each country.

The sub-committees will be entrusted with discussing means to enhance cooperation in various fields, according to the minutes' provisions.

In the field of agriculture, the

committee reviewed issues pertaining to the exchange of technical expertise, provision of seeds and saplings, exchange and streamlining of information on desert locust movement, providing veterinary vaccines and drugs and possibilities of setting up joint venture projects.

In the area of transport, the higher committee has approved the proposals made by the transport and transit committee during its meeting in Amman on June 10, and those made by the joint civil aviation and air transport committee which met on April 4.

The committee also emphasised the need for observing the

decision taken by the Jordanian-Syrian Land Transport Company's general assembly on assessing the situation of the company's fleet of buses.

In the industrial sphere, the committee called for the formation of a group to discuss specification and metrology of all commodities produced in both countries, in addition to the exchange of information on raw materials used for local industry and semi-manufactured materials.

The committee also called on officials from both countries to look into means of increasing the volume of commodity exchange.

The committee also discussed a number of issues of interest for

both countries, including the \$10 million balanced deal, banking arrangements, debts, vegetables and fruits, fairs and production markets.

In the field of electricity, the higher committee has called for resuming studies on the electric grid linking Jordan and Syria, and called on officials from both countries to speed up work on this project.

It also called for drawing up joint training programmes for staff from both countries and for exchanging experiences on the best way to rationalise the use of electricity. They further agreed on using local experiences in carrying out the work on the prop-

osed electric grid. In the field of oil and mineral resources, the committee decided that a meeting for the joint sub-committee should be held in August. It called for exchange of experiences and information on oil shale and findings of oil explorations and studies on this subject.

In the irrigation sector, the committee called for work to continue on the construction of Al Wihdah Dam, in accordance with the agreement signed by both countries, and that both governments should facilitate all difficulties which might face the smooth implementation of the project.



### Jordan, Tunisia sign pact

AMMAN — Jordan and Tunisia Tuesday exchanged the ratified documents of the cooperation agreement in the field of drawing and producing maps. The two sides also signed the minutes of the first meeting of the joint Jordanian-Tunisian Committee for the production of maps. The minutes of the meeting are designed to bolster cooperation in the field of map production, exchange technical expertise, and launch joint projects. The minutes were signed by director general of the Jordan National Geographic Centre and the Tunisian director general of Land Measurement and Map Drawing Department (Petra photo)

### NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

**PRINCE MOHAMMAD CONDOLES:** His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein, has delegated director of his office Turki Khreisha to convey his condolences to Al Zaben family on the death of the late Khalid Hwelah Al Zaben. (Petra)

**MAJALI THANKS KING:** Former University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali Tuesday cabled thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Hussein for appointing him as advisor to the King. In his cable, Majali voiced his pride and appreciation in the confidence the King placed in him and pledged allegiance and loyalty to the throne. (Petra)

**SHARIF ZAID CONDOLES:** Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker Tuesday delegated the Madaba district governor to convey his condolences to Al Zaben family over the death of the late Khalid Hwelah Zaben. (Petra)

**RED CRESCENT CAMP CONCLUDES:** The eight-day international Red Crescent Camp, held at Allan Secondary School for Girls concluded Tuesday. Taking part in the camp, which was organised by the Jordanian National Red Crescent Committee, were 75 participants from nine Arab and four foreign countries. (Petra)

**KHAMMASH RECEIVES IRAQI ENVOY:** Transport and Telecommunications Minister Hikmat Khammash Tuesday received outgoing Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ghafel Jassem Hussein on a visit at the conclusion of the Iraqi envoy's tour of duty in Jordan. Also Tuesday, Public Security Department Director General Abdul Hadi Majali received the Iraqi ambassador (Petra)

**COOPERATION WITH W. GERMANY:** Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Salem Masa'deh Tuesday discussed with the West German ambassador to Jordan topics of cooperation (Petra)

**GHALI MEETS JORDANIAN ENVOY:** Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali Tuesday received Jordan's Ambassador in Cairo Nabih Nimer. The meeting falls within the framework of consultations to crystallise an Arab position vis-a-vis the new Israeli manoeuvres related to holding elections in the occupied Arab territories (Petra)

**AL AL BAYT THANKS PETRA:** President of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al Al Bayt Foundation) Dr. Nassereddin Al Assad has sent a message to Jordan News Agency, Petra, Director General Ali Safadi expressing appreciation for the efforts the agency played in covering the seventh Al Al Bayt conference. (Petra)

**CIVIL SERVICE CONSUMERS CORPORATION:** The Civil Service Consumers Corporation has announced that it would continue to provide its services throughout the Kingdom on Wednesday. The corporation will observe the Eid Al Fitr holiday from Thursday July 13 to Monday July 17. (Petra)

**DEIR ALLA HOUSING:** Jordan Valley Authority has decided to sell 1,200 residential units to citizens in Thabrat Al Rimal, Al Rabi', Al Balawneh, and Dirar in Deir Alla district. Interested people were asked to check at M'adi township to pay the prices of units. (Petra)

**DOCTORS' EXAMS:** The comprehensive examination of the intern doctors will be held on Sept. 20 and 21 at Al Bashir Hospital, a Jordan Medical Council source said Monday. The source added that the deadline for registration for this examination will be Sept. 11. (Petra)

**CENTRAL MARKETS TO OPERATE WEDNESDAY:** Amman central market for fruits and vegetables will continue to provide its normal services on Wednesday day preceding the Eid Al Adha, a Greater Amman Municipality source noted. The source added that the market will only be closed on the first and the second days of the Eid. (Petra)

### WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

#### EXHIBITIONS

- ☆ An art exhibition by three Arab artists representing Bahrain, Syria and Jordan at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.
- ☆ A photography exhibition by August Sander at the Yarmouk University.
- ☆ An exhibition of posters which show the history of puppets at the French Cultural Centre.

#### FOLKLORE

- ☆ Armenian folk dances by Watani Sporting Club's Spitak Armenian Folklore Troupe at the Royal Cultural Centre — 8:30 p.m.

## Arab League meeting praises Jordan's achievements in education

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Education Secretary General Munther Al Masri Tuesday returned from Tunis where he took part in the 6th meeting of the Arab Ministers of Education Under-secretaries, which concluded in Tunis Monday.

In an arrival statement, Masri said the meeting was designed to look into the effects of changes on the strategy of developing the educational process in the Arab World.

The strategy has been adopted by the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) in its ordinary session held in Khartoum in 1978.

Masri said, that during the three-day meetings the Arab

education under-secretaries discussed issues pertaining to the universalisation of primary education, combatting and defeating illiteracy by the year 2000 and holding a pan-Arab conference on education for Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories.

Participants lauded Jordan's experience in the area of basic education and called a pioneering experience, which should be adopted by other Arab countries for developing their respective educational systems. Masri said.

He pointed out that the under-secretaries have praised the responsible role played by Jordan in supporting the educational sys-

tem in the occupied Arab territories, in light of the continued Palestinian uprising and the closure, by the Israeli authorities of schools and educational institutions there.

He also said that participants noted with appreciation the educational programmes broadcast through Radio Jordan and the Jordan Television to students in the occupied West Bank, in addition to applying the Jordanian curricula in the occupied West Bank and supervising the general examinations held there.

Masri noted that participants have stressed the need for orienting the educational systems to serve for comprehensive development in the Arab World.



### Abu Taleb receives Tunisian team

Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Taleb Tuesday received the visiting Tunisian military delegation led by Director General of the Land Measurement and Map Drawing Department Ali Qallal. They

discussed scopes of cooperation in the field of map production and exchange of technical expertise (Petra photo)

### Masa'deh receives U.N. drug control chief

AMMAN — Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Salem Masa'deh Tuesday received Assistant United Nations Secretary General and Director of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse

Control Joisepe de Jennaro. Present at the meeting is Public Security Department Director General Abdul Hadi Al Majali (Petra)

## Deaths from diarrhoeal diseases declined drastically in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — A one-day symposium on control of diarrhoeal diseases, organised by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) regional office in Amman in cooperation with the Health Ministry, Monday examined a working paper on Basir Hospital's experience in the treatment of dehydration by using oral rehydration salt and discussed the programme for control of diarrhoeal diseases carried out by the Health Ministry in cooperation with UNICEF, in addition to the local production of oral rehydration salt in Jordan.

Addressing the symposium, Health and Social Development Minister Zuhair Malhas said that diarrhoea is the single worst child killer disease, particularly in the Third World countries.

"It seriousness arises from the dehydration it causes, a disease which is responsible for the millions of deaths worldwide," Hamzeh noted.

Disease has decreased from five per one thousand live births to 1 mortality case per 1,000 live births. She voiced appreciation for this great achievement Jordan has attained.

President of the Jordanian Pharmacists Association Tayseer Al Himsi said that diarrhoea cases in Jordan are mild ones, which can be treated by the best and cheapest methods.

He pointed out that the oral rehydration salt has now become accessible to all Jordanians, after starting to produce these salts locally.



### ARAMCO gives \$75,000 to Al Najah University

The Arab American Oil Company (ARAMCO) representative in Jordan, Mr. Jamal Al Sarayrah, presented a \$75,000 cheque to Al Najah University President Bahjar Sakar in Amman Tuesday. The cheque represents ARAMCO's 1989 con-

tribution to the university. ARAMCO, now fully owned by Saudi Arabia, has regularly been contributing towards the continued activities of the beneficiary societies and educational institutions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. (J.T.)



A pair of dancers with the Ballet Du Nord company performers enjoyed their return to Jerash and execute a difficult sequence of moves. The French would like to appear elsewhere in the Arab World.

## French dancers enjoy a 'fun' audience at Jerash

By Mariam M. Shahin  
Jordan Times Staff Writer

JERASH — Dancing to the beat of the likes of Louis Moreau Gottschalk, George Gerschin, Lee Gurst, Andre de Tollenare and E'Hector Berlioz last Saturday and Sunday nights at Jerash's South Theatre was the Ballet Du Nord, representing France for the second time at the Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts.

Established in Roubaix, northern France, in 1953, the troupe represents a "neo-classique" tradition inherited from George Balanchine, the late choreographer of world renown. Last weekend's two-hour shows were an unusual synthesis of a jazzy musical and a more classical ballet.

The director and founder of the company, Cuban-born, Swiss-educated Alfonso Cata was pleased to be back in Jordan following his first working visit in 1984.

I sit with the audience and watch their reactions. I know that Jordanian audiences are not accustomed to ballet, for the most part, but that makes the challenge even greater. The Jordanian audience is definitely less sophisticated than the European one. But it is a 'fun' audience. Some people smoke, some eat, some talk, while others laugh or whistle, but hardly anyone

leaves, which in and of itself is a good sign," he said.

According to one of the troupe's 41 dancers, Sylvie Mondoulet, "the audience was very noisy. There was very little of the kind of feedback that we usually get from European audiences. There was a lot of whistling. I came with the troupe five years ago, and I must say that attendance was much better this year."

Renatus Hoogenraad, a male dancer, felt that "there was a surprised hush from the audience during the first scene. I think they expected to find female dancers on stage, instead they found six males and not a single female through the entire first scene. I don't think many in the audience even knew that there is such a thing as a male ballet dancer."

Cata pointed out that until ten years ago, even in Europe male dancers were looked upon with disapproval.

"It takes time for all people to

get used to new concepts," he said.

According to Cata's estimates, 3,000 people attended the first night and 1,000 attended the second night.

"I liked the first night better. There was more atmosphere. Even if the audience's reaction is not what the dancers are used to, it is nevertheless very exciting."

The dances (and the accompanying music that is performed) are usually chosen according to the taste of the country the troupe is visiting. Cata, who selects the dances he believes suitable, hopes that Jordanian audiences will become increasingly accustomed to the art of ballet and come to appreciate it as more than just "a different type of entertainment."

The troupe's dancers came to a consensus that, although performing for an audience not as familiar with ballet as European audiences are, they would like to continue to perform for Arab audiences, whether in Jerash or other Arab cities.

Cata pointed out that the company's performance in Jerash was arranged by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to strengthen diplomatic ties and cultural relations between France and Jordan. The cost of their stay was shared by the ministry, the Jerash Festival Committee, Royal Jordanian and Air France.

## Expatriates seek more incentives

By a Jordan Times  
staff reporter

AMMAN — The Jordanian economy and the role of expatriates in reinvigorating it were the focus of the fourth Jordanian expatriate conference which concluded here Tuesday, and the dominant opinion among those attending the gathering was that investments in the Kingdom would "greatly increase" if the Jordanian dinar stabilises and the government or companies provide additional incentives.

Expatriates from Kuwait and Abu Dhabi interviewed by the Jordan Times agree that as long as the price of the dinar fluctuates there will be a lack of confidence in the Kingdom as a "place for investment."

"How can we place our money in projects, when the price of the JD changes from day to day?" asked an employee of a computer company in Kuwait, Kholod Al

Atrash. Abdullah Al Majali from Abu Dhabi also said that the conditions for investment in Jordan are "not encouraging due to instability of the JD."

A school principal from Kuwait, Azam Amin Nazal suggested that until the JD stabilises, Jordan can encourage investments by allowing expatriates to open hard currency accounts in Jordanian banks, "but this must be accompanied by the freedom of hard currency movement," inside and outside the Kingdom.

On the other hand, an expatriate who refused to disclose his identity says that the recent Jordanian economic instability is not a major discouraging factor for investors.

"This is a temporary problem, and if investors wish to invest they can find ways, especially since most have foreign currencies in banks abroad," he said. Adding that he is embarking on

an educational technology project, "which does not need foreign currency and uses local material."

In addition to investor confidence and economic security, one expatriate, a senior designer at a Kuwaiti oil company, Mohammad Faleh Abdul Lateef, says that reducing bureaucratic procedures would further increase incentives for investors.

"You spend so much time going from one department to another just to get a licence for a project, and wasted time means wasted money," Abdul Lateef said. "It would make a big difference if all the (bureaucratic) procedures could be completed in one week."

However, he, like the other interviewed expatriates, agrees that expatriate forums are the first step in the right direction. "When we begin to know what the problems (for investors) are, then we can start solving them," Abdul Lateef concluded.

## Higher council to issue licences to establish 2 private universities

AMMAN (Petra) — The Higher Council for Education Monday agreed to issue two preliminary licences for establishing two private universities in Jordan.

At a meeting, the council held Monday under the chairmanship of Higher Education Minister Nassereddin Al Assad, the coun-

cil examined two offers made by the United Jordanian Company for Investments and Dr. Seif Al Wadi, the general coordinator of the National University Project, to set up two universities, one in Balqa Governorate under the name of Amman Private University and the second in Amman Governorate under the name of

University of Applied Sciences.

Dr. Assad pointed out that the council, after studying the two offers and the recommendations made by the technical committee in charge of studying requests for establishing private sector universities, has initially agreed to issue two licences for the applicants.

## NHF, WHO seek rural development

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting was held Tuesday for representatives of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF), the Health Ministry and the World Health Organisation (WHO) to discuss necessary steps for implementing a project for developing life in rural areas of Jordan.

The project aims to provide basic services to rural areas in order to involve rural people in the development of their local communities, in addition to ex-

ploiting the human and environmental resources available for the benefit of development projects.

The three-phase project also aims to integrate women in the community life and to enhance their contribution to the development of such communities.

The project will be carried out in three areas: Suweimeh, Bassah and Quwairah.

Speaking about the project, NHF Director General In'am Al

Mufti said it focuses on the involvement of the communities concerned in development efforts to advance their living conditions.

NHF's Social Development Programme Director Isam Zawawi said that the project will provide loans to set up income generating projects. Such loans can be obtained from a special village fund to be financed by WHO.

Similar programmes have been carried out in Thailand, Somalia and Sudan.



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RAKAN AL MAJALI

Director General:

DR. RADI AL WAQFI

Editor-in-Chief:

DR. WALEED M. SADI

Editorial and advertising offices:

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University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

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ECOLIGHT

## An election of economics, not politics

By Jawad Anani

SPECULATION about elections is now behind us. The force of positive change has won, and the leader of Jordan has opted for it. This is good news, very good news.

However, the decision to pursue elections is not an end in itself. No matter how much we glorify democracy, it remains a means to something, not an end. It is an instrument for a society to reach resolutions to its problems and pending affairs.

The runners for the eighty parliamentary seats will soon begin to set up campaigns, adopt slogans, reveal biases, and refine their positions on all the issues. We will see that some may compromise their convictions with flashy rhetoric. Others may opt for compromising tones on their stances, especially those they think are not acceptable to the populace. We might also witness brow-raising views. Is any election campaign void of maverick ideas and men?

Economic issues will certainly occupy a central position. Strange as it may seem, the political issues may look homogeneous among the different subjects debated. Even those who may be labelled as "soft" and moderate could resort to

flowery language. Economic issues are the points of variation.

People who come from rural areas will insist on a strong central decision-making authority for the protection and the support of less-privileged areas, but they may also ask the central government to decentralise the economic decision-making process. Does this sound paradoxical? Yes, but these people feel that a delegation that comes to them from a strong government makes more sense.

We will also see that the issue of adjustment will be of central attention. For reasons of national pride, Jordanians will desire to decrease the size of the foreign debt, achieve greater independence, and receive the aid of Arab States. Price relaxation may not be a big electoral issue, but it will occupy greater attention when the Parliament convenes.

Government expenditures and tax collection will certainly be debated during the campaign. As usual, most candidates will insist on the decrease of government expenditures but will also demand more allocations for education, health, food and housing. Moreover, under the argument of greater efficiency, they will

demand more taxes on the rich and less on the poor. Government expenditure will be mainly considered as a tool of income redistribution.

The devaluation of the dinar will be considered mainly a symptom and not an illness. The fluctuation in the dinar-exchange rate is the result of bad management, and so the candidates will ask mainly for a stabilising of the rate.

Regional development will also occupy a priority position, especially by candidates from the seven governorates outside Amman. Yet, the five-year plan will now have to be revamped.

Economic development will be insisted on. However, not many people will give much thought to the dilemma of shouldering short-term adjustment and long-term growth. This problem will be left for governments to resolve.

It will be a campaign of economics, not politics.

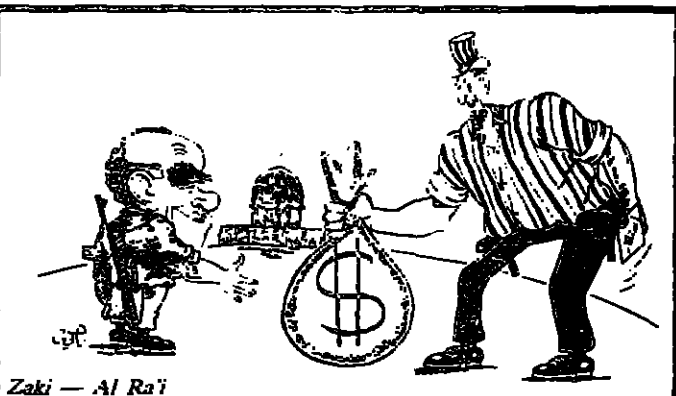
The way to achieve electoral success — this fall and thereafter — is to maintain a happy balance between professionalism in tackling economic problems and populism. We need to wait and see.

## Exemplary relations

THE SWEEPING and comprehensive recommendations and decisions of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee which were adopted during the talks held in Damascus Monday between Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and his Syrian counterpart Mahmoud Al Zoubi prove beyond a shadow of doubt that Jordanian-Syrian relations are as solid as ever. They also indicate that the brotherly relations between the two countries emanate first and foremost from the excellent fraternal relations that exist between His Majesty King Hussein and President Hafez Al Assad. Such excellent personal relations have proved to be solid and firm and able to withstand all tests. The seven-principal recommendations of the joint committee were the culmination and the symbol of the exemplary relations that so happily exist between the two Arab countries.

One close look at the string of resolutions of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee would reveal the depth and scope of the enlarged Jordanian-Syrian relations on all fronts. Perhaps the most important feature of these decisions is the resolution to implement the Al Wihda Dam project as soon as possible. It must be noted that the said dam has become the true epitome of the developing relations between the two neighbouring countries and peoples. A great deal of hope and high expectations are therefore associated with the swift construction of that dam; and the sooner it is completed the firmer the Syrian-Jordanian relations would become. Equally important are the agreements to further develop and consolidate cooperation between the two countries in agriculture, transport, electricity, petroleum and minerals, and other ongoing enterprises.

All in all, the just-concluded visit of Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker to Damascus and the fruits of that visit tell a very happy and successful story. The warmth with which Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and his accompanying delegation were received in Damascus is a living testimony of the continuing good and brotherly Syrian-Jordanian relations.



## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i daily newspaper on Tuesday tackled Jordan's continued drive to achieve pan-Arab unity by first embarking on an integration process with individual Arab states. The paper in referring to the current meetings in Damascus by the Joint Jordanian Syrian Higher Committee, said that the Kingdom has always been keen on achieving this aspired unity in implementation of the principles of the Great Arab Revolt. Steps to achieve integration among Arab states are no alternative to pan-Arab unity but they are no doubt beneficial because they lead to the attainment of that goal, the paper noted. It said that the prime minister's talks in Damascus should be considered as part of the country's on going effort in this direction. What Syria and Jordan aim to achieve at present, the paper added, is integration in a number of fields and bolstering their national economies by attaining self-sufficiency in a number of products. The success of the talks and the impetus given to the joint projects the paper added, give rise to optimism and prove that the joint process is a guarantee for the attainment of the greater unity.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily comments Tuesday on a decision by the Israeli Labour Party to leave the present government coalition in Israel. Mahmoud Al Khawari says that the Labour Party's decision which followed statements reflecting its frustration with Shamir's policies will no doubt bring down the cabinet and force new elections. The writer notes that the present government crisis in Israel exposed the real intentions of the Zionist movement and the real objective behind the so-called Shamir's elections plan. It had been hoped by many that the plan would unify the government rather than cause splits, but after Shamir had listened to the extremist elements in the Likud bloc and decided on policies which in effect cancel the proposed elections, the Labour Party had nothing left, says the writer. For the Arabs it had been clear right from the beginning that the Shamir plan was intended as a gambit and no more than a means to terminate the intifada which has been met with an escalation of the Israeli iron fist policy, the writer continues. He says that the Shamir plan which has frustrated and disappointed Israel's European friends has now brought about the current crisis within the coalition because it is no more than a bid to perpetuate repression.

Sawt Al Shaab daily said that the present Israeli coalition government is bound to fall any minute now in the light of the split between the Likud and Labour parties. Shamir is expected either to beg the votes and the support to the religious and extremist parties to keep the Likud in power or resign and pave the way for a parliamentary election, the paper noted. It said that in both cases the Likud is bound to continue the drive to escalate repression against the Palestinian people in a desperate attempt to end the uprising. Israel according to many observers is also faced with two probabilities: To make peace with the Arabs or go to war, and the first option seems now to be a far possibility, said the paper. The only hope for these observers is for Shimon Peres to form a new minority government and take the initial step towards attaining a comprehensive peace, added the daily.

## The Likud's doublethink

The following article is reprinted from the Israeli newspaper, The Jerusalem Post

By Arye Naor

PRIME MINISTER Yitzhak Shamir could really be satisfied at the end of the Likud Party meeting last Wednesday. From now on it is absolutely clear that there are no ideological differences inside the party. Only unrealistic observation can describe Shamir as more "pragmatic" than his party rivals — Ariel Sharon, David Levy and Yitzhak Moda'i. He sacrificed nothing by accepting their four demands. Rather, his acceptance was an expression of his own deep, fundamental convictions. Nothing has changed.

Time and again the premier repeated, while campaigning inside the party in recent weeks, that his opponents were motivated by political ambition rather than ideology. "They aren't suggesting anything that is unacceptable to me," he told many groups of central committee members.

Proving that there was no real difference of opinion between him and Sharon, the premier could smile on his televised interview and declare that he saw no contradiction between the Likud's resolutions and the government's "peace initiative."

Confronted with such a contradiction, one might conclude that Mr. Shamir has tried to fool all the people, at least some of the time. This is a wrong conclusion. Shamir has fooled no one. He has always said that he has no intention of changing the ideology in which he sincerely believes. He has always categorically said that he will never give up anything in return for peace — and he has always meant it. He has always said that peace will be possible only when the Arabs are persuaded that Israel is the strongest power in the region. Nothing should be given them for accepting what is basically for their own good: peace with the strongest actor in the arena.

As far as Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District are concerned — these are our patrimony, rightfully belonging to the Jewish people, and they should never be relinquished to the Arabs, who are outsiders there. Shamir has always said that giving up those

areas would mean a weakening of Israel, which would destroy the possibility of peace; giving up territory would push Israel to indefensible boundaries.

These have always been the main characteristics of Shamir's thinking. He has devoted his life to the realisation and preservation of the ideological principles on which his thinking is based, and he deserves to be believed when he says he has no intention of changing them.

Levy, Moda'i and especially Sharon — who knows so well how to use the principles in which Shamir so deeply believes — had had no real grounds to question the premier's devotion to the ideology. The last-minute development at the Likud meeting proved it. Shamir did not simply surrender to his rivals. Rather, by accepting their conditions he said "Yes" to his inner voice. If the "peace initiative" endangered the realisation of the ideology, then the initiative had to be cleverly turned aside.

The crisis in the Likud has been avoided because there was no ground for a real crisis. They all speak the same language and think the same way.

Now it is up to the Labour Party here and up to the administration in Washington to decide whether they have been cheated.

There is a clear contradiction between the initiative as approved by the cabinet and presented by the premier at the White House, on the one hand, and, on the other, the Likud's resolutions Wednesday night.

The contradiction is expressed by the resolutions and by the spirit of the political development. As far as the formula is concerned, one has to distinguish between rhetoric and policy. Only two of the four conditions set by Levy, Moda'i and Sharon are connected with real policy — that there will be no negotiations as long as violence continues, and that the Arab residents of Jerusalem will not be permitted to participate in the elections.

The other two conditions — no negotiations with the PLO and continued settlement — are mere rhetoric: the government has no budget for new settlements, and indirect negotiations with the PLO can be continued by U.S. diplomats... and be denied by Israel. That is precisely what has

happened in recent weeks.

The policy conditions have a more powerful meaning. As long as Jerusalem Arabs are not permitted to participate in the process and there is no negotiation as long as violence continues, the initiative is doomed. No Arab is expected to participate in a political process based on these two conditions. The Likud's leaders know this no less than anybody else. Yet they cheerfully make two contradictory decisions: to continue with the initiative and, at the same time, to frustrate that very initiative.

Bridging the gap between the initiative and these conditions requires George Orwell's doublethink: "Doublethink means the power of holding two contradictory beliefs in one's mind simultaneously, and accepting both of them" (1984, II-9).

Perhaps this is the power that enables the premier to believe that he can make peace and give nothing in return.

Perhaps this is the power that enables the Likud at once to declare allegiance to the initiative and frustrate it.

The political spirit of the developments in the Likud sheds more light on the contradiction. Sharon made no secret of his opinion that the initiative is very dangerous to Israel's national security. Apart from considerations of party politics, he and his ministerial partners — Levy and Moda'i — had a strategic target: to kill the initiative in order to save the national interest.

The faces of the party's leaders showed who won: the broad smiles and jubilant cheers of the three ministers and their close aides left no room for doubt.

Beyond the implications for the distribution of power among the Likud's leaders, there is another, strategically significant, result. The initiative is finished. If the resolutions and the premier's speech did not kill it, the distribution of power does. It is now up to Sharon, Levy and Moda'i to decide whether or not Shamir's hands are free at any specific moment on any given issue. Without their consent, Shamir will face political and perhaps even legal moves, on the grounds of disobeying the binding resolution.

Consequently, the Labour Party has no choice but to leave the

government. To continue to serve in Shamir's government under the new guidelines he has from his party will be to legitimise the old-new hardline and Sharon's leadership. If Labour takes it policy and ideology as seriously as the Likud takes its own, Labour can no longer participate in a government with the Likud.

When Shamir came out with the initiative, some observers expressed the hope that Israel was turning towards a bi-partisan foreign policy. The American example was set as a model. On Wednesday morning, when Shamir seemed to be determined to fight his rivals, that hope seemed to be materialising.

No more. Perhaps it takes the "power of doublethink" to enable the Likud to believe in its self-contradictory policy.

Labour requires something else to stay in this government: it has to give up its uniqueness, its platform, its beliefs, its credibility.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand," Abraham Lincoln said, quoting St. Luke, and he concluded: "I believe this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free."

Our government also cannot endure permanently with half of it committed to the peace initiative and the other half committed to its nullification.

With the end of the initiative, Labour is at a dead end — unless it leaves the coalition, either to form an alternative government in this Knesset or to go into opposition and build a strong alternative for the future.

## Expatriates adopt economic action

(Continued from page 1)

soon, he told reporters at the end of the conference.

The university, expected to cover specialisations offered by traditional universities, is to follow a Japanese-style of education that stresses practical training. Romahi said the university would relieve the pressure from Jordan's other four government colleges and encourage the flow of foreign currency into the Kingdom. The university's 800 or so founders, 100 of whom are Am-

man residents, include citizens and members of the ruling families in the Gulf states.

The conference also adopted recommendations and resolutions issued during last week's one-day seminar on the role of the expatriates in the development of the Kingdom.

On the political level, the conference reaffirmed Jordan's position towards the Palestinian problem, the steps taken to highlight the Palestinian identity and boost the intifada, and the Kingdom's efforts to help convene an international peace conference on the

Middle East.

Participants also expressed support for the Jordanian role in establishing the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC), and voiced pride in Jordan's support of Iraq as well as the Kingdom's participation in efforts to safeguard Lebanon's unity and Arab identity. They expressed pride in the King's letter of appointment to the government, especially on the issue of resuming parliamentary life, the reorganisation of the country's administration and the elimination of favouritism and unsound practices.

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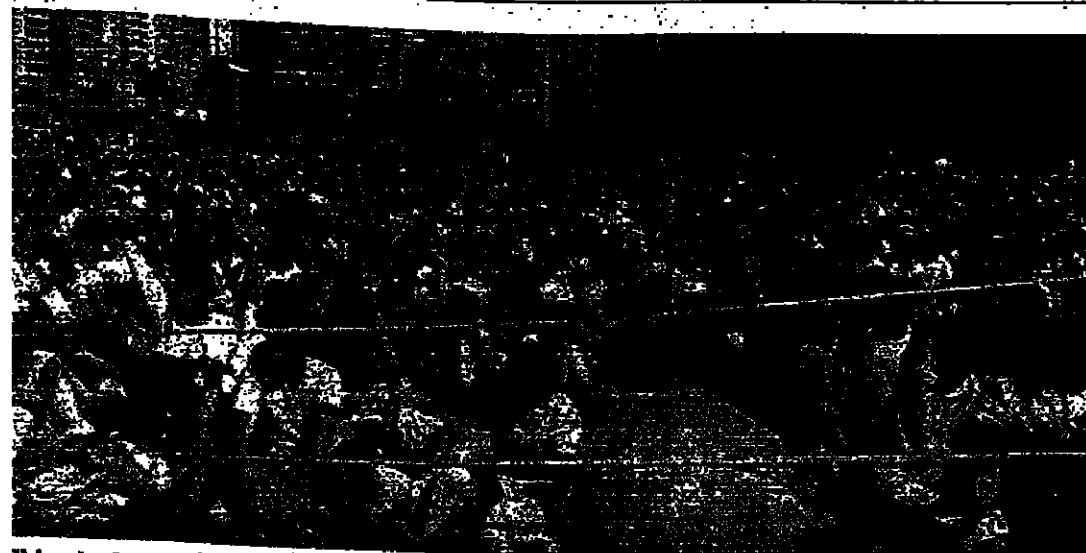
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مكتبة الأمل





China had more students in the U.S. this year than any other country, an estimated 40,000

## Asian students increasingly drawn to U.S. universities

By Larry Thorson  
The Associated Press

OKYO — If you look at educational pedigrees around Asia, a U.S. college background seems like a ticket to the top.

National leaders with American degrees include President Corason Aquino of the Philippines, resident Lee Teng-Hui of Taiwan and Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan. Former U.S. college students are important educators, activists and entrepreneurs in many Asian countries, and they provide a much-needed link of experience and understanding between East and West.

Those who stay in the United States are now recognized as helping to keep American standards up in science and technology. Fields especially favored by students from China and India.

Many more of Asia's brightest are in the U.S.-bound pipeline. Newly enriched Asian countries in afford to send more youngsters abroad to study. They are drawn to American campuses by the availability of places, growing consciousness of membership in the Pacific rim community, and admiration for the U.S. higher-education system.

Atsuko Matsumoto, 24, said she hadn't been forced to study in the U.S. education. She also has been to an intensive English course at spring hill college in Alabama.

"I heard that American university students study very hard. I think it's good to go to school here," Matsumoto said while umbing through university catalogs in the office of the pan-United States educational mission.

The office's library was jammed with young Japanese exploring course listings or buying a page handbook on how to get ready for an American university education.

It's a scene mirrored many aces in Asia as youth in the avily populated arc from Pakistan to China plan their schooling, one intend to return home after S. study. Some stay in the aited States for high-paying be or research that cannot be ne at home. Others seek to ive behind forever the deprivation or oppression or political certainty in their homelands.

Soon after the dust settled in tijing following the crackdown pro-democracy demonstra-s, young people braved watch-policies and lined up at U.S. isulates in Chinese cities to ply for student visas.

They face many barriers, espe-ly if they need the government iding that is given to 35,000 of 80,000 Chinese studying road this year.

Most Chinese who are permitted to study abroad have to pass competitive tests. Also important are family connections — relations in China who will ensure the student's eventual return — and being "ideologically and morally sound," in the words of rules issued in 1987.

Despite such barriers, China had more students in the United States than any other country this year, an estimated 40,000.

### Playing a major role

State support is given mostly to graduate students in engineering and business. Returned students play a major role in advanced study within China, numbering 30 per cent to 50 per cent of the teachers of postgraduate courses, said Yu Fuzeng, Director of the State Education Commission's Foreign Affairs bureau in Beijing.

In the 1987-88 school year, Asian students numbered 180,500, or 50.7 per cent of all foreign students in the United States, compared with 28.6 per cent in 1979-80, according to statistics in a newsletter of the U.S. National Association for Foreign Student Affairs.

1987-88 was the first year in which Asians were the majority of foreign students, and Asian countries held eight of the first 10 places in the ranking of nations with the most students in U.S. colleges.

William K. Cummings, director of the office of International Education at the Harvard graduate school of education, wrote in the newsletter that "one can reasonably anticipate continuing expansion of the Asian appetite for overseas study."

Many more may be coming from South Korea, which liberalised overseas travel in January and now permits anyone to apply for a passport. The foreign ministry in Seoul reports issuing 27,000 passports to students this year, 132 per cent more than last year.

The influx from Asia will help U.S. universities withstand a decline in the number of American students and is likely to aid in the development of collaborative programmes between U.S. and foreign universities, Cummings wrote.

"The flow of Asian students to the United States adds over \$1 billion to the American economy," he said.

But Cummings warned of potential problems if too many Asians concentrate in a few schools or departments.

This problem already has caused Malaysia to modify its ambitious programme of sending students to the United States, which started early in the 1980s after Britain, formerly the first choice for study abroad, increased fees for foreign students. So many Malaysians were concentrated on a few U.S. campuses that some of the village youths

among them got caught up in Islamic fundamentalist groups and became deeply religious. The government in Kuala Lumpur is trying to disperse students to more U.S. universities and encourage American institutions to set up branch campuses in Malaysia. The number of Malaysian students in the United States is expected to be just under 20,000 for the next few years, well below the peak of 24,000 in 1984.

U.S. degrees formerly weren't valued much in Malaysia or some other Asian countries, especially those that had colonial ties to Britain and long-term links with British universities.

But that is changing, as Arjun Fernando of Sri Lanka experienced recently. Fernando, 30, has a graduate business degree from Clemson University, and for a while thought he was part of his country's brain drain because Sri Lanka didn't think highly of his U.S. degree.

### Coming home

"I had no intentions of returning, but during a holiday in Sri Lanka, I was offered a good job at the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank in Colombo, which I accepted," he said.

In South Korea, Park Young-Joon, 33, said his MBA from the University of Washington was the top degree, at Coryo securities when he started three years ago as an economic research analyst, but now nine of his colleagues have equal or better U.S. degrees.

"My degree has been a great help to my career in Korea, but there are now many, too many. Almost everyone has an MBA," Park said.

He said his U.S. education helped him to speak English, the international language of business.

"Another benefit is the exposure to American standards, to American ways of thinking. A lot of Korea businesses work with Americans in financial industries, and my knowledge of the United States is an asset," Park said.

Asian politicians with U.S. educations may infuse some American-style democratic liberalism into their countries. That appears to be the case in Taiwan, where more liberal policies have been the rule in recent years. President Lee Teng-Hui's 25-member cabinet boasts 17 members who have studied in the United States.

Many Asian countries say a large proportion of overseas students don't return home. Estimates put the proportion staying in the United States at 60 per cent to 70 per cent in Sri Lanka and about 90 per cent in Bangladesh, and apparently few students return to China, India and Taiwan.

But there are many cases in which U.S.-educated people returned to their countries late in life or after a gap of years.

## Iranian women form a consensus on Rafsanjani

This is the last part of a three part article about women's conditions in Iran

### Local sama

Such is the talk at the local sama, where only two large pictures of Khomeini and a doorway draped with funeral black cloth give any clue that we might be in grief-stricken Iran. Roupoush and its restrictions quickly give way to spiralling costs, food shortages and the coupon system followed by what may be in store under an administration almost certain to be led by the turbaned cleric and strongman, Hashemi Rafsanjani. The women are mostly middle-class, coming for a sama once or twice a week to escape the children, mother-in-law pressures; to talk womanly things and have a good giggle. Creatures of foreboding in black, they strip down with alacrity.

Jokes are lewd, often political, and the singing boisterous through clouds of steam. Some have come to lose weight and express surprise at the suggestion that the veil or roupoush is all embracing, all hiding — so why bother? Moin, the Iranian singer who has made the United States his home, is at a premium these days and everyone joined in a song which lamented the passing of the good times and the coming of sorrow, sorrow, sorrow. Music — provided "it doesn't make you tingle" — and chess are OK these days, but not backgammon or playing cards for money.



"Once described by the middle classes as the Red Mullah, Rafsanjani is now seen as the leader..."

Farahnaz, a bubbly 25-year-old secretary who can reduce the others to gales of laughter, represents the Islamic order and, more particularly, the recent war. Unusually, for a good-looking Iranian, she has not married and remarks matter-of-factly: "The war has driven all the best men overseas. The rich, the educated, they are all in America." For the moment at least, she is not prepared to settle for second best and holds out little hope that the government's recent announcement of a military service waiver in exchange for \$10,000 will attract many young men back.

Clearly, the coupon system and inflation — officially put at 22 per cent but generally reckoned to be about 50 per cent — are major headaches for the women. In deference to the poor, the government has fixed bread at pre-revolution prices, but that's about all.

Put simply, not enough food can be obtained with coupons, introduced at the start of the Gulf war in 1980 as a form of rationing, and families are increasingly forced to shop on the open market where such purchases as meat, eggs and cheese are up to 10 times more expensive. Coupon

supplies are erratic, with items not available for months on end. Another bugbear — particularly for the newly-married — is the housing shortage and subsequent spiralling rents. A two-bedroom flat in central Tehran rents for about 100,000 rials a month on top of an initial down-payment of five million rials. With civil servants earning an average monthly salary of only 70,000 rials, many newly-weds are forced to be down in a parents' spare room.

### Low salaries

Burgeoning corruption — mostly blamed on low salaries and mounting financial hardship caused by the war — has returned to haunt revolutionary Iran. Consultants describe the government as "fossilised, bloated, and on the take" and everyone has their own tale of corruption among junior clerical and Swiss bank accounts — which can't be proven one way or another. Unlike in the Shah's time, the leadership is said to be clean, with corruption not yet institutionalised. But commission agents make a good living in Tehran with every level of the civil service below director-general susceptible, it is said, to a bribe or two.

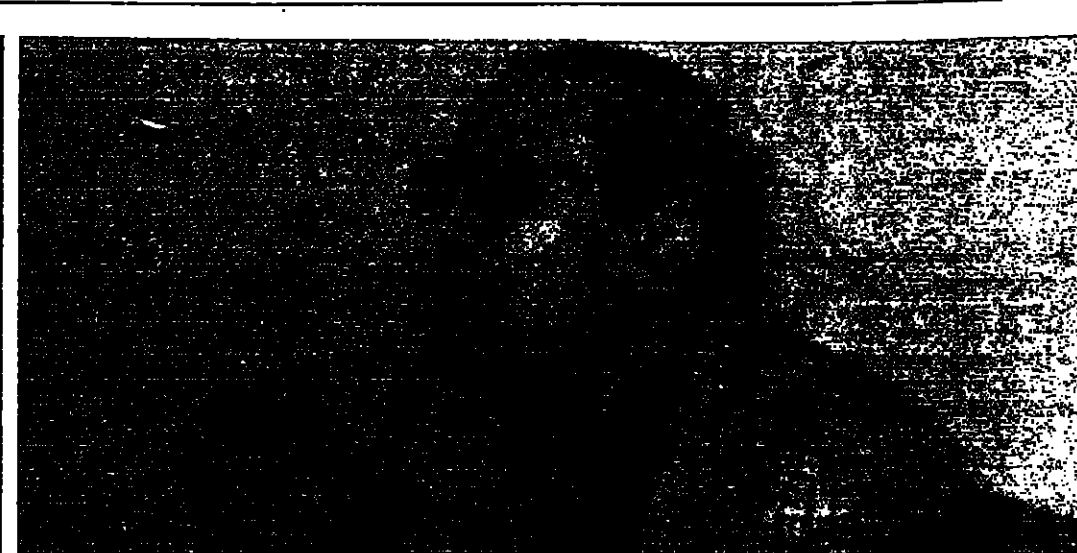
Tehran's two polarised communities may view the revolution and its aftermath very differently, but both north and south seem agreed on Iran's powerful Majlis speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, as their man. Less than one month has elapsed since the Ayatollah's death but hopes are already riding dangerously high on the emerging strongman to bring a period of prosperity and security.

In a poor warren of a suburb, right out in south-east Tehran, a mother, who arrived in the capital less than 10 years ago from Ardebil, accepts the new Rafsanjani-Khamenei alliance without question. It could be argued that the newly elevated Ayatollah Khamenei is, at 49, too young to be a supreme leader, that he lacks a religious thesis and has none of Khomeini's charisma. True or not, few Tehranis want to discuss it.

Like a wealthy bazaar several hours before, Fatimeh unconsciously mouths the words of Rafsanjani at Friday prayers. "Khamenei is a man of the world; he has travelled, met foreigners and knows his way around. He has spent the last 40 years in theological school." Once derided by the middle classes as the Red Mullah, Rafsanjani is now seen as the leader who will give north Tehran a piece of the war reconstruction action, employment for south Tehranis, more food, less rationing, and an easier time all round for women. The talk is mostly about economic — not political — liberalisation, though some insist the two must go together. Delivering such goods after 10 years of upheaval will not be easy. Many are tempted into thinking that the revolutionary chaos has all but burned itself out with the outpourings of grief at Khomeini's graveside, but Rafsanjani will have to move slowly, taking years not months to keep his economic pledges if he is to avoid confrontation.

Khomeini once said that revolutions were not fought over the price of water melons. Right or wrong, many Tehranis clearly believe the time may be ripe to take a new look at one of Iran's favourite fruits.

The Guardian



Naguib Mahfouz, the winner of the 1988 Nobel Literature Prize

## Egyptian writers struggle to expose their countries' woes to the world

By Jane Friedman

CAIRO — In one of his recent short stories, the Egyptian novelist Youssef el Kaid, 45, uses the form of a fable to make his point.

A rich man reaches the banks of a wide river and, seeking to cross it, finds a large strong man whom he asks to carry him. The giant obliges and the rich man climbs on his back for the crossing. Once on the other side of the river, the strong man, expiring from fatigue, asks to be paid.

The rich man, furious, kicks the poor man and proceeds "angrily upon his way."

"What's come over the world?" Mr. El Kaid has the rich man ask. "Why do the poor people think about getting rich? Isn't there a law against that?"

Like many writers making a name today in contemporary Egyptian literature, Youssef el Kaid is angry, mostly about social injustice. But there are other reasons for his anger.

Although he and his fellow Egyptian writers are still the most widely read and influential in the Arab World, Mr. El Kaid is rarely read outside the region.

Neither last year's Nobel prize to the 78-year-old Egyptian novelist Naguib Mahfouz — nor the flap over Salman Rushdie's "Satanic Verses" gives him solace.

"I'm afraid a lot of people will try to write folklorically (like Mr. Mahfouz) about our backward situation to interest the West," said Mr. El Kaid. Of Salman Rushdie, he said, "The West is rewarding him for trying to destroy Islam. The West encourages those who attack Islam."

Mr. El Kaid is typical of many Egyptian writers and intellectuals who have come to prominence in the 1970s and 1980s, several generations after Naguib Mahfouz, considered the founding father of the Arabic novel, made his mark.

Although there are exceptions, the most recognised of Egypt's younger writers are fiercely secular and nationalistic, either Marxist or socialist, anti-Western and frequently anti-Arab.

Unlike Mr. Mahfouz, whose work was rewarded because it was "rich in nuance" — now clearly sighted realistic, now evocatively ambiguous — Egypt's more contemporary writers do not use the Balzacian style that Mr. Mahfouz borrowed to describe Cairo in muted colours. They are tough. Although most have so far shied away from dealing with the growing militancy of Islam, their books assault social injustice, the wide gap between rich and poor, corruption, Western influence and political oppression.

"Whereas Mahfouz's style was *verite*, about the Egyptian alleys and popular quarters of Cairo,

our generation is more an angry one and much more vocal than Mahfouz," said Mohammed Salim, a playwright and, for some time, an official in Egypt's Culture Ministry. "We are angry not at what was but at what is."

"We lived the era of great dreams before 1967," said Gamal Ghitani, Egypt's most successful contemporary writer, speaking of the 1952 revolution against the monarchy and the rise of Nasserism.

In the 1967 Six-Day War with Israel, "suddenly we suffered the problem of democracy and then the moments of defeat," he added. "Then Sadat came and transformed the society. We are not only angry. We have suffered great disappointments."

A look at today's writers gives a good feeling for where many Egyptian intellectuals stand. A large number of prominent writers maintain jobs at the nation's major newspapers. This has been an intellectual tradition, but it is enforced by necessity.

"No Arabic writer can live from his books," said Mr. Ghitani, who scored the greatest success among Egyptian writers when one of his novels, "Zeiny Barakat," was published by Penguin in Britain.

Mr. Ghitani edits the literary page of the weekly government-run Akbar el Yom in Cairo.

But things could be worse. Many of these writers served time in Nasser's prisons in the 1960s because they were agitating for more socialism than Nasser was willing to bring.

With censorship largely a thing of the past, contemporary writers are openly treating the themes closest to their hearts: political repression and the deformation of society under the late President Anwar Sadat.

"Zeiny Barakat," first published in 1986, deals with Mamluk times of the 14th century and political repression in that era. The book is written in the archaic

Egyptian language of the period. But more recently, Mr. Ghitani has become clearer in his criticism. His latest book, published three months ago, takes on the Sadat period and what intellectuals regard as the shocks to traditional society as Mr. Sadat tried to bring Western capitalism to Egypt. Under Mr. Sadat's *infitah*, or open-door policy, many intellectuals charge, importers and exporters got rich, production lost out and Egyptian peasants in droves had to seek work in the Gulf.

Mr. Ghitani's latest novel deals with Egyptian farmers in the Gulf cut off from their families in Egypt.

Mr. El Kaid, who holds down a job at the government-run news-weekly Al-Mussawa, is writing a novel on the same theme.

But Mr. El Kaid has included among his characters the imam of a village mosque and is one of the few authors who has begun to treat the growing influence of Islam on the lives of Egyptians.

But although ardently secular, Egyptian authors rule out an assault on Islam like that of Mr. Rushdie. "You can say anything, but when you are a writer you must consider the feelings of the people," said Mr. Ghitani. "Even if I am Marxist, I am originally a Muslim and I am living in a Muslim society."

Mr. El Kaid added, however, that even if he wanted to deal with certain aspects of Islam — for example the concept of an Islamic state and the conquest of nations in the early years of Islam — it would be difficult to do this.

"There are restrictions in dealing with the Prophet in literature," said Mr. El Kaid, "and the Prophet does not make mistakes. There are an incredible number of taboos preventing authors from approaching religious figures. In the West a separation of church and state developed. But here it hasn't developed that way" — IHT

## African music: After Paris success, the world

This is the first part of a two part article

By Mike Zweria

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Last month Records people are working the phones in the boiler room in the bowels of their music offices. A boiler room? Really in the bowels and they're under a skylight but some-thing like 'shoveling coal was ing on there. The phones were ging off the hook. They had a blem. The worst of it was they didn't even blame the French. e French were the solution, t the problem.

A concert had been advertised months. More than a concert a phenomenon, a cultural lestone, the beginning of an African music was about to ive in London — at the Brix- Academy — by way of Paris h Salif Keita, Ray Lema and er African names in the form "Africa Fete."

Duties, weeklies and the rock ss and the radio had been full dokeyed copy with unheard-of tural, historical, political and

musical overtones. The music was coming from the wrong direction. Pop music is not supposed to move east west by way of south north. On top of it all, it has become chic to be French in English pop music circles.

Island's problem was not getting solved. Paper problems are not made to be solved. The concert was set for the following evening, which was supposed to have marked the arrival of "World Music" in London, from Paris in the east. Africa Fete, the image of the future, the 21st century night now, seemed to be in distortion mode.

Paris has been called the capital of African music for most of this decade. We are now approaching the next step. The capital of African music is beginning to export it. The African musicians want to meet the world. Paris is a provincial city on the way to the principal market — America by way of London. Saturday the 22d was to be an important stop on the westward journey.

"World Music" would not arrive in London as an ethnic bazaar, some folkloric yodeler with a beret. World Music deserves global terms. Setting it up in London, the media were parting the savannah like Charlton Heston parting the Red Sea, speaking of finding "the cosmic Africa voice." Since Kalif Seita's album "Soro" sold 40,000 copies in a year, there are those who suspect that he might just be it. It is in fact an earbrushing voice. He

is signed to Island Records, where Jumbo, Claudia, Pam, Jerry and Laurent were still working the phones.

They begged the press for patience, pleaded with authorities to use their authority. Working papers and visas had been applied for months ago. There followed a string of what might be called coincidences. Papers lost, late, names misspelled, forms sent to wrong offices. Coincidence? Every one of these musicians is a

black African. Hugh Masekela had similar problems a week earlier for an unrelated gig at Ronnie Scott's. Is it possible that some officials are not exactly overjoyed with the prospect of all these African "artists" about to be dumped on them.

By late Friday afternoon it looked like Salif Keita's band (a mixture of Malians and French) was going to work without its leader. Somebody, it seems, had applied for work permits for the

Salif Keita Orchestra including everyone but the leader. The leader was waiting paperless in Paris. In the boiler room. Pam Esterson decided to call her father's friend who works in the British Embassy in Washington. Around 7 p.m. London time, Washington called immigration officials at Heathrow and a special working permit was granted to Salif Keita, the man who has been called "the golden voice of Africa."

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مكتبة الأطفال



**RIYADH (AP) — Saudi Arabia, aiming to diversify its oil-based economy, is using big arms deals with American, British and French companies to secure high-tech investments worth billions of dollars.**

The Americans, who have been losing their traditional role as the Saudis' main arms supplier because of pro-Israeli lobbying in Congress, are the most coopera-

All of the companies' top ex-

ish Aerospace Hawk trainer jets and Pilatus P.C.-9 propeller-driven trainers, plus other weapons, naval vessels and military construction projects.



British investment in the project, not manpower or technology transfer. Informed sources expect the Saudis to respond to the proposals soon.

**TOKYO (R)** — Japan said Tuesday it would more than double the cash it is recycling from its huge trade surpluses into aid for needy countries and spend some expanded capital recycling programme will further contribute to ease the socio-economic difficulties of developing countries," he said in a statement.

ended a dock labour scheme guaranteeing 9,400 workers jobs for life.

Port employers rejected union demands to negotiate a new

curb union power during Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's decade in power, the TGWU this time had to fight a three-month court battle for the right to strike.

Workers in public sector industries are fighting pay offers worth only seven per cent.

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**MANY VILLAS**

In a 10-page outline of the plan delivered to the Treasury Department and White House, Seidman said the international debt insurer would encourage banks to reduce debt burdens to "reasonable

that President George Bush will not propose any broad new initiatives to change international economic coordination when he attends his first economic summit later this week in Paris.

Scientists from the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

secretary in March, James Watkins said he was surprised to see that while past administrations produced mountains of studies and analyses of the energy problem, none mapped out a way of

"Europe is therefore also for the Philippines a rich prospective market for the future," Weiz-

debt was projected to increase to \$29 billion by year's end, Aquino said that much of the debt was represented by money that "was in fact stolen by the previous government," of Ferdinand

— debt relief and investments," Aquino said.

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Deutschemark	256.7	259.7	Dutch guilder	263.2
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			Italian lire (for 100)	40.9
			Belgian franc (for 10)	141.9

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# 1,000 Sinhalese held in Sri Lankan sweep

CCOLOMBO (AP) — Troops have arrested 1,000 suspected Sinhalese extremists during raids on insurgent hideouts in the capital and three central districts, the government said Tuesday.

The troops recovered land mines, guns, ammunition and military uniforms during the raids Sunday and Monday, an Information Department statement said.

A short-wave bank radio transmitter also was confiscated in the southern Hingam town, 135 kilometres south of Colombo, the statement said.

Besides Colombo, the operations were carried out in the districts of Badulla, Kandy and Moneragala, it said. The suspects were detained for questioning, it said. No further details were given.

The raids were part of a government crackdown on members of the left-wing People's Liberation Front, who have been fighting to topple President Ranasinghe Premadasa's government.

The Front is also believed to

have sponsored a crippling transport workers strike that started June 12 and has continued despite government's appeals and threats to dismiss.

But Transport Minister Wijepala Mendis said Monday that the strike by the 40,000 workers of the state-owned public transport company had been broken.

He said "a fair percentage" of workers had reported for duty after the government announced that strikers would be arrested.

In an attempt to crush civil unrest, Premadasa imposed a nationwide state of emergency June 20, giving security forces wide powers to arrest and detain without legal obligations.

On Thursday, the government said it had ordered troops and police to shoot saboteurs and those putting up anti-government

posters. A news censorship was also imposed the same day.

The Sinhalese extremists began their anti-government campaign two years ago to protest peace overtures made to Tamil rebels who want to set up an independent nation in northeast Sri Lanka.

The militants said too many concessions were being given to the minority Tamils. They also protested the presence of Indian troops, invited to break the Tamil rebellion, saying it compromised the country's independence.

Tamils comprise 18 per cent of Sri Lanka's 16 million people and demand a separate nation, alleging discrimination in jobs and education by the Sinhalese who constitute 75 per cent of the population and control the government and the military.

Gandhi to send envoy

An emissary of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will head for Colombo Wednesday to sort out a

bitter row between India and Sri Lanka over a schedule for the complete pullout of Indian troops from the island.

An External Affairs Ministry spokesman said Gandhi's Principal Secretary B.G. Deshmukh, will carry a letter to Premadasa.

The spokesman did not disclose the contents of the letter, latest in a series of moves by India and Sri Lanka to resolve a dispute that is severely straining their relations.

The letter will be Gandhi's third. Premadasa has sent two letters spelling out his demand that July 31 be the deadline for a complete pullout of the 45,000-member Indian peace-keeping force (IPKF).

The IPKF was sent two years ago to the island under peace accord between India and Sri Lanka designed to disarm Tamil rebels.

India has said it cannot meet the deadline and has called for discussions to settle a mutually acceptable time-frame.



A scene from the second running of the bulls in Pamplona, Spain.

## Fifth running of bulls in Pamplona injures 26

PAMPLONA, Spain (AP) — The fifth running of the bulls Tuesday at the weeklong San Fermin Festival slightly injured 26 people, police said.

The bulls ran the one-kilometre stretch from the pens to the bull ring in four minutes and 11 seconds as an estimated 1,000 runners raced ahead and beside them.

Two area hospitals treated six Spaniards for cuts and bruises and released them, hospital officials said.

The rest of the injured were treated at the seven Red Cross posts along the route, according to a Red Cross spokesman, who asked not to be identified.

The late American novelist

Ernest Hemingway's 1926 novel, "The Sun Also Rises," made the festival famous with his description of the rowdy, round-the-clock festival that awakens with the morning runs of the bulls.

The festival is held annually from July 6-14 in honour of San Fermin, the patron saint of Pamplona, the capital of the autonomous northern Navarre region.

The bull runs that started Friday take place every day at 8 a.m. (0600 GMT) and each evening matadors fight and kill the six bulls that were run into the bull ring that morning.

Second run

The second running of the bulls Saturday left a Spanish man with

a serious horn injury to the face and 41 others slightly injured.

A bull that strayed from the group seriously injured Luis Sanchez Becerra, 33, of Pamplona, Navarre hospital spokesman Dr. Manuel Garcia said.

During the festival the city's 200,000 population doubles due to the thousands of tourists and enthusiasts it attracts from countries all over the world.

The festival has been held continuously since 1591, although it began in 1394 but was halted because of plagues and wars.

Since 1591 bulls have gored 52 people to death, 13 of the them since 1924, according to city records.

## Speculation rife over Papandreou wedding

ATHENS (AP) — Athens newspapers speculated Monday that former Premier Andreas Papandreou will wed his 35-year-old girlfriend, Dimitra Liani, Thursday.

"Our excellent source insists the expected wedding will take place on Thursday at the Saint Marina church in Ekali," said the liberal daily Ethnos.

Most newspapers agreed on the date but some differed on the church in Ekali where the wedding would take place. The couple lives in the northern Athens suburb.

Papandreou, 70, divorced his American-born wife of 38 years, Margaret, to marry the former Olympic Airways stewardess. The divorce was finalised three days before the June 18 general elections.

Papandreou's open affair with Liani and a series of banking and financial scandals contributed to

the Socialist leaders' failure to win a third term in office.

Three has been no official announcement on the wedding. It was expected to take place soon after the elections but was apparently delayed by Papandreou's sudden hospitalisation last month for pneumonia and kidney failure. He has since recovered.

Liani has been accused by the press of exerting pressure on government ministers and of creating a new "court" around the former premier, isolating him from his four grown children and friends.

The wedding rumours have sparked new interest in Papandreou's personal life.

In a half-page article on the expected wedding, the liberal Eleftherotypia said Papandreou had helped design the wedding dress and that it would be a gift to Liani from the fashion house making it.



Andreas Papandreou

The couple will spend their honeymoon in the Ionian island of Cephalonia, the paper added.

About 30 friends of the couple and 20 journalists will be invited to the wedding but Papandreou's family will not attend, said the left-wing Proti.

"The preparations are in the final stage... after the ceremony about 10 carefully selected friends will attend a dinner," Proti said.

## COLUMN

### 'Wallpaper' recalls gangster era

CHICAGO (AP) — Al Wolf, the sole surviving member of the so-called untouchables in the big-time gangster era, said Al Capone once asked him to join his gang. In an interview in Sunday's Chicago Sun-Times, the 86-year-old former lawman said he was on vacation in Hot Springs, Arkansas, when Capone spotted him. "I can remember this as clearly: Capone walking up to me if I was 'Wallpaper'," recalled Wolf, who earned the nickname by searching rooms so thoroughly he would go through everything but the wallpaper. "He said he would love to have me join him," Wolf said. "You know, work for him. I told him that I would live longer if I didn't." Wolf, a Chicago policeman before joining the Treasury Department's Bureau of Prohibition, was an adviser for the 1987 movie, "The Untouchables."

### Millionaire turns to the church

ANN ARBOR, Michigan (AP) — Pizza Baron Tom Monaghan, who spent part of his childhood in a Catholic orphanage, is trimming his work hours to devote more time to philanthropic causes. "I love the day-to-day work at Domino's, but I want to serve the church more," said Monaghan, 52, who once attended a seminary in Grand Rapids. "I always wanted to be a priest," Monaghan, founder of Domino's Pizza Incorporated, said he resigned as president of the fast-food empire so he could spend less time with company business. Monaghan's philanthropic organization, Domino's Pizza Foundation, supports a Roman Catholic missionary priest in Honduras, where Monaghan has sent dentists, doctors and medical supplies. Monaghan founded Domino's in 1960. Last year, it had earnings of \$6.1 million of sales totaling \$2.3 billion.

### Diana not afraid to wear clothes twice

LONDON (AP) — Princess Diana showed at a charity film premier that she hangs on to her clothes and isn't afraid to wear them again and again. The wife of Prince Charles, the heir to British throne, turned up for the latest James Bond movie in the stunning off-one-shoulder white-and-gold dress she wore to the premier of another Bond movie in 1983. The figure-hugging sequined gown was first worn by the princess in public during her tour of Australia with the prince earlier that year. She donned it again during a visit to the National Gallery in Washington in November 1985.

### 'Little fear can take you a long way'

CHAPEL HILL (AP) — A little fear can take you a long way, astronaut Scott Carpenter told a group of 500 school children at the 40th anniversary celebration of the Morehead planetarium. "Everyone of us was scared, but there's nothing wrong with being scared," Carpenter said in response to a question. "A little fright helps you do all sorts of things better." Carpenter was with six of the original seven Mercury astronauts who appeared Saturday at the festivities for the planetarium, which served as a training centre for astronauts from 1959 to 1975. Donald "Deke" Slayton, Gordon Cooper, Senator John Glenn, Walter Schirra and Alan Shepard were there for the visit, which also marked the 30th anniversary of the Mercury programme and the 20th anniversary next month of the Apollo 11 mission and Neil Armstrong's historic walk on the moon.

## Two Britons charged in 1966 escape of master spy Blake

LONDON (Agencies) — Two British peace activists were charged Monday with helping one of Britain's most notorious double-agents escape from a London jail more than 20 years ago.

In a breakout that shocked Britain, Soviet master spy George Blake scrambled over a rope ladder to freedom in 1966 after serving five years in Wormwood Scrubs prison. He eventually reached the Soviet Union.

Michael Randle and Patrick Pottle appeared briefly in Bow street magistrates court and were ordered to reappear Aug. 7.

Both men were charged with helping Blake escape, with conspiring to harbour him and with conspiring to prevent him being taken back into custody.

Blake, now 65, is the only major surviving British double-agent known to be in the Soviet

Union. He was convicted of spying for the Soviet Union while working for British intelligence, and sentenced in 1962 to 42 years in prison.

He escaped from the top-security wing of Wormwood Scrubs prison Oct. 22, 1966.

Neither Randle nor Pottle spoke during their court hearing, but their lawyer Benedict Birnberg said: "My clients have asked me to say that, although they admit their involvement in the escape of George Blake, they will be contesting the charges."

"They intend to expose what they consider to be the cruel and inhuman sentence passed on George Blake and the dangers to democracy posed by the security services in Britain."

Police reopened their 23-year-old investigation in January after Randle and Pottle said they were

writing a book explaining how it happened.

"We have kept quiet about it for 22 years but we were publicly named in parliament and it was that which forced us to say 'yes, we did it,'" Pottle said.

Randle said Blake, alleged to have betrayed more than 40 British agents in Eastern Europe while working for Britain's MI6 intelligence-gathering network, was only doing for Moscow what he had been trained to do for London.

"The Blake Escape: How We Freed George Blake — and Why," was published in April, and describes how they hid him in a north London apartment for two months and smuggled him out of Britain to East Germany, where he made his way into the Soviet Union.

## Palme murder trial ends

STOCKHOLM (AP) — The man accused of killing Prime Minister Olof Palme proclaimed his innocence again Monday but a court rejected a defence plea that he be freed for lack of evidence.

Christer Pettersson is accused of shooting Palme as the prime minister was walking home after seeing a movie with his wife, Lisbeth, Feb. 28, 1986.

The 42-year-old defendant, asked for a final statement, ended it saying "my name is Christer Pettersson and I did not kill Olof Palme. That is for the moment the only happy thing in this case."

Mrs. Palme identified Pettersson in court as the man she saw a few metres away immediately after her husband fell with a fatal gunshot wound in the back. Pettersson said he was 30 kilometres away at the time.

The court, adjourning the trial after five weeks, said it would announce Thursday the date when it will pronounce a verdict. It rejected a defence demand for Pettersson's immediate release.

"It must simply not happen that an innocent person is sentenced... and that we have a miscarriage of justice," defence counsel Arne Liljeros told the Stockholm district court during final arguments Monday.

Liljeros said there was no evidence to support what he called the unreliable testimony of Mrs. Palme and five other witnesses who said they saw Pettersson at or near the scene of the shooting.

The prosecution had no murder weapon, no fingerprints, now any trace of gunpowder stains on Pettersson's clothes to link him to the crime, Liljeros said.

Pettersson was being tried by a tribunal of two judges and six jurors, all of whom have an equal vote on the verdict. A majority vote is sufficient.

Pettersson faces a possible life sentence, but in practice all life sentences are commuted to less than 20 years.

Liljeros denounced Mrs. Palme for what he said was her lack of cooperation during the

investigation and for setting conditions for her appearance in court. He also criticised the court for accepting the conditions.

"There's no excuse for her behaviour here in court," Liljeros complained. "Her rigid demands and lack of respect for normal practice in this case (should) disqualify her evidence," he said. "Lisbeth Palme, who appeared June 19, demanded that Pettersson be removed from the courtroom while she testified and that her testimony not be recorded on tape. The court rejected her demand that she testify behind closed doors."

Pettersson was brought into the courtroom at the end of her testimony for her identification. She said she was certain he was the man she saw when she looked up for help as her husband was dying.

The attorney read from a psychologist's report drawn up on his request questioning the reliability of accounts by witnesses more than three years after the crime.

He also pleaded with the court to give credence to a defence witness, Algot Asell, who claimed he saw Pettersson at a suburban train station about the time of the shooting and was the only witness to support Pettersson's alibi.

Pettersson testified he was in town that night to get a supply of drugs. On the way home he fell asleep and missed his regular stop. His late arrival home was cited by the prosecution as showing that he had time to commit the murder.

Liljeros reiterated his claim that the killing appeared to be organised and politically motivated, not the spontaneous act of a criminal as the prosecution described.

The prosecution built its case on a series of "coincidences which don't happen in real life. The shot (fired) at Palme was a professional job."

Although Pettersson has a long criminal record, the Palme killing did not fit the pattern of impulsive violence in response to provocation, the attorney said.

## Mesopotamia still remembers its lady of mysteries

By John Rice  
The Associated Press

"DAD — In a little — ick room on the ruins of — ud, north of Baghdad. — try-looking English — tired each day from — Assyrian sun to plot — and murder.

As on the archaeological — ew the site photographer — rs. Mallowan. But the — ks she wrote in the rude — ttle room bore the name of — Agatha Christie.

As her archaeological husband, Sir Max Mallowan, helped chart the dawn of history in the desert hills, Christie sat among Mesopotamian relics and conjured cases for "Miss Jane Marple" and "Hercule Poirot," the fictional detectives of her mystery novels.

Her years at Nimrud, one of the great cities of the Assyrian empire 1400-600 B.C., following World War II capped decades of Middle Eastern travel and archaeological work that left traces scattered throughout her 77 books.

Christie first arrived in the Middle East in 1907, aged 17, for her debutante season in Cairo.

"We spent three months there and I went to five dances every week," she recalled in her 1965 autobiography.

She later set at least two novels in Egypt: "Death on Nile" and "Death Comes as the End," a tale of love and murder in Thebes of 2000 B.C.

A deeper relationship with the area dawned in the 1930s when she took the Orient Express to Turkey and continued on by train and car across the wild Syrian desert to Baghdad.

There she met Mallowan, who she later married. They spent most of the next 20 years bouncing between Britain and archaeological digs in Iraq and Syria.

"She was very unprepossessing to look at," said Iraqi writer and critic Jabra Ibrahim Jabra, who met her in 1949 and for several years afterward.

"She was a very charming woman to talk to, very attentive... with a dry sense of humour. You wouldn't know she was the great Agatha Christie."

Jabra said she lived with Mallowan in the former home of King Ali, a house on the banks of the Tigris River that makes a cameo appearance in her 1951 spy novel, "They Came to Baghdad."

"There was the persistent honking of motor horns, the

cries of vendors of various wares. There were hot disputes between small groups of people who seemed ready to murder each other but were really fast friends," she wrote.

All of that remains true today, although the donkeys, horses and mud-brick homes she describes are rapidly giving way to Brazilian-made Volkswagens and concrete highways.

The dusty, bouncing road to Babylon she recounts in that novel is now a smooth highway.

And the "meaningless pile of ruined mud and burnt brick" she found there has been resurrected into a freshly whitewashed reconstruction of King Nebuchadnezzar's 6th century B.C. capital.

Baghdad's Rashid Street is still a major downtown

thoroughfare, as it was when Christie first visited, although some of its fancier buildings have decayed.

The Tigris Palace hotel in which Christie stayed still stands — although she would never recognise the remodelled and cut-rate Ibn Haitham she describes are rapidly giving way to Brazilian-made Volkswagens and concrete highways.

British and American expatriates in Baghdad still gather weekly in a play-reading circle that claims Christie as an early member.

Archaeologists at the British expedition office in Baghdad say some of their furnishings are rumoured to have once graced her living room.

Her mud-brick workshop still stands at Nimrud, although it's now used as a

storage room.

Christie is still remembered at the charming but decrepit Baron's hotel in Aleppo, Syria, where she reportedly worked on several books.

But the owners of the Orient Palace hotel in Damascus, where she stayed on her first visit to the region, did not recall her.

The once-elegant hotel still has the marble floors and dim lights she described. But paint peels from the hallway walls and portraits of Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini peer sternly out from the front windows.

The Orient Palace is now chartered for use by the families of Iranians killed in the war with Iraq who are flown to the Syrian capital on state-paid vacations.

## Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	Weather
AMSTERDAM	14	14	M
ATHENS	23	34	53 Clear
BAHRAIN	30	36	57 Clear
BANGKOK	25	79	34 Clear
Buenos Aires	08	46	18 Cloudy
CAIRO	21	70	34 Clear
CHICAGO	28	78	39 101 Rain
COPENHAGEN	10	41	21 70 Clear
DENVER	15	39	24 75 Cloudy
GENEVA	17	63	22 72 Clear
HONG KONG	27	81	27 81 Clear
ISTANBUL	19	86	28 82 Clear
LONDON	17	43	26 79 Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	19	48	27 85 Cloudy
MADRID	16	84	39 91 Clear
MEXICO	29	84	45 113 Clear
MONTREAL	16	81	27 81 Rain
MOSCOW	18	84	29 84 Clear
NEW DELHI	14	14	M
NEW YORK	23	72	32 89 Clear
PARIS	15	59	28 73 Cloudy
ROME	20	58	21 85 Cloudy
SYDNEY	11	62	17 83 Clear
TOKYO	24	75	30 86 Cloudy
VIENNA	18	85	27 89 Clear

M - indicates missing information.

